Vol. VII.--No. 6. CHICAGO, SATURDAY, MARCH 24, 1877. $4.00 Per Year.

The Horse.

The Bill Against Pool Selling in New York.

The American Jockey Club have petitioned the New York State Legislature not to pass the bill against pool selling in its present sweeping form. They give abundant reasons for the position they assume, and there can be no doubt but that their statements ought to be duly weighed by the committees in charge of the bill. The Jockey Club should heve a fair hearing, and we hope they will get it. The following is their remonstrance:

To the Senate and Assembly of the State of New York:

The undersigned, Governors and Members of the American Jockey Club, respectfully represent to your Honorable Body—

1. That the American Jockey Club was formed and incorporated under the laws of the State of New York for the purpose of improving the breed of horses in this State and for other purposes duly set forth in the act of incorporation bearing date 17th April, 1866.

2. That in pursuance of these purposes the American Jockey Club has, for now a number of years, annually offered at stated seasons, prizes and rewards, to be competed for by the owners of horses in the same manner in which such prizes and rewards are competed for in other countries in which the maintenance and improvement of the breed of horses have been and are made prominent subjects of social interest and of legislative favor and protection.

3. That in order obtain the necessary means for offering such prizes and rewards, it has been found absolutely necessary, in the case of the American Jockey Club, as in all other cases of the same kind throughout the world, to secure the attendance of the general public at these exhibitions of skill and endurance, and to stimulate the interst of the general public in the development and improvement of the breed of horses.

4. That, to this end, nothing has been or can be found so effective as a well ordered and well conducted system under which all persons who attended these exhibitions and take an intelligent interest in them, may safely and fairly stake such sums of money as they think proper, upon the accuracy of their judgment, in regard to the qualities and merits of the animals which contend for the prizes and rewards above described.

5. That the directors and managers of the American Jockey Club, having in view the permanent success of that institution, have matured, after due investigation, and in the light of practical experience, such a system; under which the stated exhibitions of skill and endurance aforesaid have been for a long time past conducted with perfect good order, in the presence of great numbers of the most respectable and the most intelligent citizens of the State and of their families; and finally, that under this system the funds at the disposal of the American Jockey Club for the establishment of the prizes and rewards aforementioned have steadily increased until from the sum of $15,000 annually so expended before the formation of the American Jockey Club they have reached the sum of $80,000, offered during the past year, for the improvement of the race of thoroughbred running horses in this Commonwealth.

It is with regret, therefore, that the undersigned have learned that it is in contemplation to extend to the administration of institutions such as the American Jockey Club, chartered by the Commonwealth for laudable purposes, and exercising a scrupulous supervision over all that goes on in furtherance of these purposes within the grounds and buildings, in the county of Westchester and city of New York, occupied by the club, the provisions of a bill or bills now pending before your honorable body for the suppression of certain abuses said to have been fostered by the practice of betting in places of general and indiscriminate public resort, upon political, social and financial events of various kinds. While the undersigned have no reason, and would not presume, to call in question the wisdom or propriety of such proposed legislation, so far as it may tend to restrain such alleged abuses, they do most respectfully, but at the same time, urgently protest and set forth to your honorable body that the extension, even by implication, of such legislation to the operations of the American Jockey Club within the sphere assigned to it by the act calling it into existence, must not only cast unjust imputations upon the fair fame of the club, but tend to restrict, if not to destroy, its usefulness, to diminish its resources and eventually to compel it either to abandon altogether the beneficial work in which it is engaged—to the detriment of important interests of the people of this State—or to call upon the Legislature for large annual subsidies in aid of that work, such as are now levied and paid in various countries of the continent of Europe for similar objects. The undersigned, therefore, respectfully request your honorable body to take into prompt and favorable consideration the propriety and expediency of expressly exempting the American Jockey Club, and the grounds occupied by it and known as Jerome Park, in the county of Westchester, city of New York, from the operation of any law or laws which in its wisdom your honorable body may enact for the suppression of such indiscriminate and illegitimate betting and wagering as has been alluded to in this remonstrance and petition."

The following are the provisions of the obnoxious law, as passed by the Assembly last week. "Any person who shall keep any room or building, or occupy any place upon public or private grounds anywhere within the State, with apparatus, books or paraphernalia for the purpose of recording or registering bets or wagers or of selling pools, and any person who shall record or register bets or wagers, or sell pools upon the result of any trial or contest of skill or endurance, or upon the result of any trial or contest of skill or power of endurance of man or beast, or upon the result of any political nomination, appointment or election, or being the owner or lessee or occupant of any such room, building or part or portion thereof, shall knowingly permit the same to be used or occupied for any of the purposes aforesaid, or shall therein keep, exhibit or employ any device or aparatus for purposes of registering or recording such bets or wagers, or the selling of such pools, shall be the custodian or depositary for hire or reward, of any money, property or thing of value staked, wagered or pledged, as aforesaid, upon any such result, such person shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, upon conviction, be punished by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than one year, or by fine not exceeding two thousand dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment."

The horse disease among the Brooklyn City Railroad horses, which has been so disastrous, is now abating. Since the transfer of the horses from their old quarters no new cases have manifested themselves, and as the new stables are built on higher ground, it is thought that they can be kept entirely free from the terrible disease. Up to the present time about sixty horses of the above line have died, causing a loss to the Company of about $9,000. Since the first breaking out of the disease about 150 horses have been afflicted either with influenza or cerebro spinal meningitis; but as the present sick ones begin to improve in health they will be removed to the new stables.

Thoroughbreds in Training in the East.

The number of thoroughbreds in training for the coming racing campaign in the home section around New York far exceeds that of any previous year, for with every season owners of racing stables seem to increase their strings either by purchase or breeding. The same state of things appears to prevail in other States where the running turf flourishes, for this Spring we find close on 200 horses in training in Kentucky; 80 in Tennessee; 120 in Texas, Louisiana, Alabama and Mississippi; 50 in Maryland; and 140 in New Jersey. At Jerome Park the busy note of training preparations is already heard, and the numerous stables which have made that place their Winter quarters, are actively engaged in getting their horses into steady, active work, the favorable weather which has lately prevailed greatly assisting them. Eph. Snediker has 14 in training—Rhadamanthus, Galway, Vigil, and Brother to Harry Bassett being the most distinguished among them, Messrs. Carr & Co.'s string comprises eight, under the training care of the veteran Ansel Williamson, the oldest man in the profession. The lot includes Viceroy and Rifle, own brothers respectively to Grinstead and Creedmoor; and Simoon and Ella Wootten, own sisters to Monmouth and Ginger. H. O. Bernard has seven in the charge of Harvey, among them Madge, Virginius, brother to Willie Burke, and a full sister to Balankeel. Wallace Weldon has three—Love Chase, Coupon, and Waupentack; the latter a promising three-year-old by War Dance. Col. McDaniel has a string of seven there at present, and in a few days the entire Princeton stable will join them, bringing up the number to twenty-eight, one-half of which are two-year-olds, four of them by the Colonel's great idol, Harry Bassett. Big Sandy and Willie Burke head the list of five-year-olds; Princeton, Major Barker (full brother to Balankeel) and the brother to Bannerette head the list of three-year-olds, and a two-year-old brother to Bassett is among the juvenile division. The racing career of the Bassett two-year-olds will be regarded with interest by turfmen, for that great racehorse seems to possess all the essential qualities of a successful sire—size, power, symmetry, and splendid pedigree. George Sutcliffe has a string of three steeplechasers—Bullet, Resolute, and Risk—and the three-year-old Morphine by Eclipse out of Relief. David McCoun has Papermaker and two others, and a few more days will witness the arrival of numerous stables. At the Nursery, near Babylon, L. I., Mr. Belmont has a powerful stable in training, in the hands of Jacob Pincus, numbering altogether nineteen head. The most distinguished of the lot are Olitipa, Sultana, Bertram, Fiddlestick, Patience, Hibernia and Susquehanna, while there are no fewer than five Kingfishers among the two year-olds. George Lorillard has twenty in training at Islip, L. I., under the charge of Wyndham Walden; Tom Ochiltree (who has grown a magnificent five-year-old) Warlock, Idalia and Brother to Rhadamanthus heading the list. Pierre Lorillard's stable at Rancocus, N. J., under the training care of William Brown, numbers forty-three horses, of which twenty-three are two-year olds. James A., Parole, Preston, Bombast, Zoo-Zoo, and Orion are among the best-performed lot. Mr. Withers has ten in training at Brookdale, N. J., under Barney Riley; among them Cyclone, Chamois, and six two-year olds. Charles Reed has nine at Monmouth Park, but the majority of them belong to the "cripple division." George Longstaff has eight at the same place, Freebooter and Shylock heading the list. Ben Pryor has thirteen at Holmdell, N. J., among them St. Martin, Mettle, Faithless and seven two-year olds. Charles Lloyd has ten also at Holmdell, Fellowcraft Acrobat and Reform being among them. With so many powerful stables in training in that vicinity, the racing season of 1877 should be unusually brilliant.

Turf Gossip from Kalamazoo.

March 17, 1877.

EDITOR CHICAGO FIELD:—Saint Patrick's day in the morning, 13 below zero. Still the trotters all live and look well. Kalamazoo is alive with horses and horse talk. April 1st was set for the trotters to move to the track, but unless the weather changes very materially, the 15th will be soon enough. Lady Vesta, the pride of Kalamazoo, has apparently wintered well, as she looks as sleek as a mole and feels as playful as a young lamb. Many of the horsemen of this city and vicinity will be disappointed if she is beaten by a 2:37 nag next June. Dr. Lewis, so well known to many that bet ten to one against him, thinking it was a walk away for True Blue to beat him when the Dr. was only five years old, and Michigan bred at that; but after the first heat the Doctor's long low stride and level head was too true for True Blue, with 30¼ on the board, that the third heat over, a heavy track required some running to mi-s the red flag. The owner of the Doctor thinks he never was so strong and vigorous, and feels confident, barring accident, that the horse in his class that beats him the 14th of next June will have had a trot. George B., judging from his present appearance and actions, is as fine as can be for this season of the year. While he is obliged to try titles in the :40 class, he is likely to be mentioned when the boys talk of playing a winner sure, as it is fresh in the minds of Battle Creek turfmen, and some from other parts, how he finished a three in five race, in one heat, making to his credit as a four year old :40¼. Fannie C. moves down Rose street as if she was determined not to let a no record horse come to the wire first without requiring two two's and a three to make the time, and the three not first or last. Flying Cloud may raise the price of groceries in order to get even on him; but still give him a chance, and he may make the boys laugh on the other side of their mouths yet. George B., the colt that trotted head and head with the winner in 2:58 as a two year old, without a skip or break, last fall at Grand Rapids looks as if he might require Kentucky to bring her best three-year-old to Buffalo in order to beat this "Hambletonian Star." In the same stable there are such ones as Up and Up, Honest Mark, Dell (brother to Vesta), Black Grovner, making ten in all that are being jogged every day the weather permits, besides several others that are in waiting for Spring to show itself in earnest, and these will be placed in a trainer's hands hoping to make Lady Vesta's of them. Kalamazoo, the most beautiful of towns, has of late years taken a step backwards in the trotting business, but comes to the front with more fast trotters this season than ever. You will hear from them as they get their break of day trials when the dew is on the grass.

Yours, etc., UP AND UP.

THE EXCELSIOR CIRCUIT.—The initial meeting of the Excelsior Circuit will be held at Columbus, O., immediately following Cincinnati. The stakes, three in number, will close May 1st, and are: For three-year-olds, $20 entrance, p. p., $200 added, the second horse to receive $50, dash of one and a half miles. The Ladies stake, for two-year-old colts and fillies, $20 entrance, p. p., $200 added, $50 to the second horse, three-quarters of a mile. The Columbus cup, a dash of two miles and a quarter, for all ages, $20 entrance, p. p., $300 added, and the second horse to receive $75, five or more entries to fill in all stakes. In addition to these, the sum of $2,000 will be hung up in purses. The purses will require three entries and two starters; entrance five per cent, of purse, and the rules of the Queen City Jockey Club will follow. This programme will probably be the order for the Circuit, and as the added money is liberal it should receive the attention of horse owners

Latest Turf Gossip from England.

[*From our Resident Correspondent.*]

LONDON, Eng., March 3, 1877.

The bill for licensing race courses which was brought forward this week, is the latest topic of stable gossip. It is the bantling of Messrs. Anderson, Sergeant Cox, Haxell & Co., and has for its object the licensing of all race courses within a radius of ten miles of London. Looked at from any stand point it is about the most contemptible affair that was ever dragged before the House of Commons, and has met already with much scorn. The sporting press naturally snub it, and it is devoutly to be hoped—if only on account of its utter imbecility and littleness—that it will be turned out at its second reading. It is directed solely against races held within a radius of ten miles of Charing Cross, of which there are only six, all told; these are Croydon, Bromley, Streatham, Kingsbury, Eltham and Alexandra Park. It may be fairly asked if Messrs. Anderson & Co. put forward this precious affair in the interests of the morality, order, and well-being of the "little village," why did they not try to include the same grandmotherly protection for all other large towns? The fact of the matter is, all the promoters live in the neighborhood of Kingsbury, and as they could not very well snuff out that meeting alone, they endeavor to pelt their meanness at the lot. Mr. Sergeant Cox is proprietor of the London *Field*, so he ought not to fight the mill that grinds his corn. Mr. Haxell is the landlord of the Hotel in the Strand that bears his name, which advertises to be near the Victoria Betting Club; his father is a well known breeder of racing stock, and he himself claims to be a sportsman and to have performed in pigskin at Newmarket. Mr. Anderson is one of those small witted legislators that possessing no ideas of his own, is ever ready to lend himself as the medium in the House for any fussy, petty, little grievance that outsiders can rake up for him; as the *Sporting Times* says: "He is a meddlesome, vain man, having no influence, and if he is opposed with this bill he will not carry it; in fact, it may be doubted whether he could carry anything in the House of Commons, other than an unresisted measure." As I said before, it is Kingsbury alone that is aimed at, and it is therefore to be presumed that parliament—among whom are many racing men and members of the Jockey Club—will see through the selfishness of the proposal, especially as Kingsbury is eight miles from London, over a mile from the main road and in the most thinly populated districts that could be imagined.

We are told that very strong feelings exist in the Jockey Club, that government should, in some way or another, legalize their control over race meetings, and that they will make the ridiculous bill a sort of cats-paw, a pretense, for bringing the matter matter forcibly to the front. I must as "a man of independent principles" add, that I sincerely trust the government never will vest the Jockey Club or any other clique with legal authority over racing or any other of our national sports. Whatever wants doing in the way of legislation let it be done by the people's representatives, and not by an exclusive and self-elected body such as the Jockey Club, which is open to any brainless, beardless youth, so long as he possesses a princely rent.

Lord Dupplin has refused Lord Calthorp's bid of £8,000 for Petrarch, his price being £10,000.

A very interesting trial has been reported to me from Pesth, in Hungary, which took place a few days since. An officer in the Hungarian cavalry, who has invented an apparatus to assist a horse to swim without the possibility of sinking, mounted his horse with the apparatus attached and successfully swam the Danube, by Buda, at its broadest part, and with a strong current running at the time. Twenty minutes was the measure in which the task was accomplished. It is understood the invention will be introduced into the Hungarian if not the Eastern German army.

Orleans House, at Twickenham, the retreat during their exile of the Orleans Princes has been purchased for a summer club house, and as such it is being prepared on the most gorgeous scale, and will be open next May. The committee is of the leading sportsmen of the "upper ten," and include the Duke of Hamilton, the Duke of Beaufort, the Marquis of Hartington, the Earl of Hardwicke, Sir John Astley, Sir Charles Legard, Sir John Wombwell, Col. Goodlake, etc. The prospectus tells us the club is established for the convenience of gentlemen interested in national sports, and is intended as an agreeable country resort for members, their families and friends, also as a place of rendezvous for the Four-in-hand and Coaching clubs. This will be rather rough on the hotel keepers of Richmond, Twickenham and Hampton Court, but their charges of late years have been so rascally exhorbitant that no one can say anything but "serve 'em right."

A rather amusing anecdote has just reached me from a hunting friend: Two Nimrods jogging home together after the day's sport, were discussing the "form" of a very hard but clumsy rider, who had the reputation of getting over everything. "What do you think of his riding?" said Nimrod I. "Well, he's certainly a very *impartial* rider," replied Nimrod II., "for sometimes he's on his horse's neck and sometimes on his tail." Not so bad, eh?

CARACTACUS.

PERALTO'S LONG RIDE A FAILURE.—The 600 miles ride at Gilmore's Garden, New York, undertaken by Francisco Peralto, the Mexican was brought to a conclusion on the night of the 14th inst., at ten o'clock, the result being a complete failure. Peralto, it will be remembered, started at Gilmore's Garden on Monday evening, the 12th inst., at eight o'clock, to perform this sensational feat of endurance in fifty hours, twenty horses being allowed, and that on Tuesday night at 9h. 07m. he had succeeded in accomplishing half the distance, 300 miles, which left him only seven minutes to the good. At that time many of the more directly interested persons then hovering around the judge's stand, were sure that he would win, but if such had narrowly watched the rider and the horses it would have been apparent that all chances of success were gone. The former looked beaten at the time and the pace at which the latter had been sent made many of them almost useless. The introduction of a fresh animal or two was of but little avail, as when the fifty hours were up Peralto had only ridden 457 miles, thus failing by 143 miles. In May last, at Fleetwood Park, N. Y., Peralto rode 155 miles in seven hours, and since then, at Buffalo, he accomplished 160 miles in eight hours.

Lady Temple, that was sold by the editor of the *Rural World* during the St. Louis Fair, a year ago last fall, while contending for a premium, to James Lupe, for $2,600, will soon drop a foal by the celebrated trotting stallion Governor Sprague. It ought to be a flyer. Lady Temple was trained only a few months one season, and could trot easily in 2:35 She was by Pilot Temple, he by Pilot, Jr., and his dam the dam of Flora Temple. She was by Ole Bull, the son of old pacing Pilot, and half brother to Alexander's Pilot, Jr., and her dam was Glencoe, by imp. Glencoe.

The association which controls the Charter Oak Park at Hartford met last week and voted to reduce the capital stock forty per cent, or from $89,450 to $54,000; also to cancel the 100 shares in the hands of the Treasurer. It was then voted to raise the capital to $75,000. The effect of these two schemes will be to wipe off the floating debt and put the finances in good shape.

Nashville Brood Horse Association.

We publish this week a complete list of entries for the stakes of this association, which closed March 1st, to be run at the Spring meeting, commencing May 1st and continuing four days:

YOUNG AMERICA STAKE NO. 1,

for two-year-old colts and fillies; $25 entrance, p. p., association to add $200; second horse to have $50; half a mile.

1. W. Cottrill's b g Tickler, by Daniel Boone—Tick.
2. W. Cottrill's ch c Mary R., by Daniel Boone—Maggie G.
3. D. Swigert's b c Milan, by Melbourne Jr.—Alumnia.
4. D. Swigert's b c Petrel, by Lever—Bosio.
5. Rice & Bethune's b c Duncan F. Kenner, by Gilroy—Nora Crenia
6. Edwards & Co's ch c Ensign, by Enquirer—Hinda.
7. W. T. Linck's b f Bergamot, by Bonnie Scotland—Juanita.
8. Johnson & Co.'s b c Bramble, by Bonnie Scotland—Ivy Leaf.
9. H. B. Douglas & Co.'s b f Bonauza, by Bonnie Scotland—Jessamine.
10. W. Mayo's br f Silver Maid by Bonnie Scotland—Monica.
11. Darden & Co.'s ch f by John Morgan—Sadowa.

YOUNG AMERICA STAKE NO. 2,

for two-year-old colts and fillies; $25 entrance, p p, association to add $200; second horse to have $50; the winner of Young America Stake No. 1 to carry 5 lbs extra; three quarters of a mile.

1. W. Cottrill's b g Tickler, by Daniel Boone—Tick.
2. W. Cottrill's ch f Mary R., by Daniel Boone—Tick.
3. D. Swiger'ts b c Milad, by Melbourne Jr.—Alumina.
4. D. Swigert's b c Petrel, by Lever—Bosio.
5. Edwards & Co.'s ch c Ensign, by Enquirer—Hinda.
6. W. T. Linck's b f Bergamot, by Bonnie Scotland—Juanita.
7. Johnson & Co.'s b c Bramble, by Bramble, by Bonnie Scotland—Ivy Leaf.
8. W. Mayo's br f Silver Maid, by Bonnie Scotland—Monica.
9. G. W. Darden & Co.'s ch f, by John Morgan—Sadowa.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL STAKES

for maiden three-year-old colts and fillies, who have not won previous to Jan. 1, 1877; $25 entrance, p p.; association to add $250; second horse to have $50; one mile and a quarter.

1. Rice & Bethune's b g Dr. Livingstone, by Longfellow—Ringlet.
2. Rice & Bethune's b or br c, by Melbourne Jr.—Magnetta.
3. N. Baker's ch c Goodfellow, by War Dance—Fly.
4. J. W. H. Reynolds' b f Felicia, by Phaeton—Farfaletta.
5. R. M. Anderson's b c Glenguile, by Glenelg—Capitola.
6. J. & A. C. Franklin's b c, by Glengary—Waltz.
7. J. & A. C. Franklin's b c, by Glengary—Kathleen.
8. J. W. Crawford & Co.'s br f Glenor, by Glengary—Neutrality.
9. J. L. Bower's blk f Kiturah, by second Brown Dick.
10. L. B. Cheatham's ch c Jo Burt (formerly Broadway), by Bonnie Scotland—Noty Price.
11. M. Landers' ch g Col. Hull, by Muggins, dam by Donerail.
12. F. W. Horn & Co.'s ch c King William, by Foster, dam by Albion.
13. H. B. Douglass & Co.' br f Barbara, by Bonnie Scotland—Tallulan.
14. W. Mayo's gr f Alice Murphy, by Bonnie Scotland—Bettie Martin.
15. W. Mayo's ch f Annie C., by Foster—Heliotrope.
16. Darden & Co.'s b c John Manuel, by Glengary—Fanny Bugg.
17. Darden & Co.'s ch c Plenipo, by Bonnie Scotland—Dora.
18. Darden & Co.'s ch f Satinet, by Bonnie Scotland—Sadowa.

NASHVILLE CUP STAKES.

for all ages; $50 entrance, p. p.; association to add $500; second horse to have $100; two miles and a quarter.

1. D. Swigerts' b c Ceylon, 4 yrs., by Asteroid—Vandalia.
2. N. Baker's ch h Bigfellow, 6 yrs., by War Dance—Fly.
3. L. Hart's ch m Clemmie G., 4 yrs., by War Dance, dam by Sovereign.
4. J. Murphy's br h Bob Woolley, 5 yrs., by Leamington—Item.
5. J. W. H. Reynold's b h Whisper, aged by Planet—Mattie Gross.
6. A. E. Hawthorne's ch g Weatherby, 5 yrs. by Planet—Weatherwitch.
7. J. L. Aiken & Co.'s blk h Highwayman, 5 yrs., by Hiawatha—Belvidere.
8. Wm. Mayo's b c Jack Shepard, 4 yrs., by Jack Malone—Septima.
9. Darden & Co.'s ch g Steptoe, by imp. Canwell—Fannie Bugg.

THE CUMBERLAND STAKES.

for three-year olds; $25 each, p. p., the association to add $500; $100 to second; mile heats.

1. D. Swigert's b c Cairo, by Lexington—Cairngorme.
2. D. Swigert's br c Flying Locust, by Young Melbourne, dam by Vincent Nolte.
3. D. Swigert's Lisbon, by Phaeton—Ladylove.
4. D. Swigert's ch c Baden Baden, by Australian—Lavender.
5. W. A. Brown's b f Bersheba, by Bonnie Scotland—Lantana.
6. W. A. Brown's ch f Clara L., by Bonnie Scotland—Belladonna.
7. W. A. Brown's b f, by Bonnie Scotland—Ermengarde.
8. Jennings & Hunt's br c Bannach Lath, by Australian—Bonita.
9. Jennings & Hunt's b or br c Garryowen, by Glenelg—Crownlet.
10. Jennings & Hunt's ch c Oily Gammon, by Baywood—Cornflower.
11. W. Jennings' ch c Sarsfield, by Australian—Rossetta.
12. H. B. Douglass & Co's b f Barbary, by Bonnie Scotland—Tallulah.
13. T. H. Prince's b f Sallie Polk, by Glenelg—Rapidan (full sister to Muggins).
14. W. Mayo's gr f Alice Murphy, by Bonnie Scotland—Bettie Martin.
15. W. Mayo's ch f Annie C. by Foster—Heliotrope.
16. W. T. Linck's b g Bathgate, by Bonnie Scotland—Sue Walton.
17. J. H. Owens' b f Katie B, by Foster, dam by Hiawatha.
18. Rhodes & Carr's ch f Phasma, by imp Phaeton, dam by Bonnie Scotland.
19. Williams & Owing's b g Vera Cruz, by Virgil—Regan.
20. H. B. Durham's b c Glenguile, by Glenelg—Capitola (own sister to Hiawatha).
21. R. S. Patterson's ch c Joe Burt (or Broadway), by Bonnie Scotland—Noty Price.
21. C. Peine's ch f Bluebelle, by Bonnie Scotland—Beulah.
22. C. Peine's br c, by Brown Dick—Viola.
23. G. H. Rice's b or br c, by Lewis' Melbourne—Wagonette.
24. J. C. Merrill's b c Oddfellow, by Longfellow—Magnolia.
25. J. Jackson & Co.'s b f, by Enquirer, dam by Sovereign.
26. Lisle & Cadwallader's b f Little Siss, by Frogtown, dam by Yorkshire.
27. Capt. G. W. Stewart's b or br f Ellen Alice, by Barney Williams—Jennie McKinney.
28. F. W. Horn's ch c King William, by Foster, dam by Albion.
29. Johnson & Linck's b g Dan Kinney, by Bonnie Scotland—Jennie June.
30. H. F. Visseman's b f, by Australian—Lida.
31. N. B. Cheatham's ch f Belle de Mona, by Brown Dick—Electra.

THE BELLE MEADE STAKE NO. 1.

for three-year-olds; $25 entrance, p. p.; to which Gen. W. G. Harding will add $500; second horse to have $100; one mile and a half.

1. Cadwallader & Lisle's b f Little Siss, by Frogtown, dam by Yorkshire.
2. W. A. Brown's br f Glenor, by Glengary—Neutrality.
3. R. M. Anderson's b c Glenguile, by Glenelg—Capitola.
4. G. Clay's ch c Planetarian, by Planet, dam by Glencoe.
5. Williams & Owings' b g Vera Cruz, by Virgil—Regan.
6. Jennings & Hunt's b c Garryowen, by Glenelg—Crownlet.
7. H. F. Vissman's b f, by Australian—Lida.
8. F. W. Horn & Co.'s ch c King William, by Foster, dam by Albion.
9. H. B. Durham's b. g, by imp. Glengary—Lulu.
10. H. B. Douglass & Co.'s b f Barbary, by Bonnie Scotland—Tallulah.
11. H. B. Douglass & Co.'s b f Belle Isle, by Bonnie Scotland—Arnica.
12. F. H. Prince's b f Sallie Polk, by Glenelg—Rapid Ann.
13. G. W. Darden & Co.'s ch f Satinet, by Bonnie Scotland—Sadowa.
14. G. W. Darden & Co.'s ch c Plenipo, by Bonnie Scotland—Dora.
15. Johnson & Linck's b g Dan Kinney, by Bonnie Scotland—Jennie June.
16. Dixon & Wimmer's b f, by Enquirer—Hinda.
17. Wm. Mayo's gr f Alice Murphy, by Bonnie Scotland—Betty Martin.
18. Wm. Mayo's ch f Annie C., by Foster—Heliotrope.
19. J. H. Miller's gr c, by imp. Phaeton—Ella Jackson.
20. W. C. McGavock & Co.'s ch g Bannockburn, by Bonnie Scotland—Camilla.
21. D. Swigert's b c Lisbon, by imp. Phaeton—Ladylove.
22. D. Swigert's ch c Baden Baden, by Australian—Lavender.
23. H. Van Liew's ch c Autocrat, by Barney Williams—Brunette.

Col. West and G. H. Brassfield, Lexington, Ky., have bought an interest in the young stallion Contractor, by Ajax (brother to Walkill Chief, sire of Great Eastern), dam Lady Gonley by Green's Hambletonian (brother to Volunteer), of John W. Conley, of New York. He will be placed in the stud at Edge Hill Farm. Mr. J. W. Drury, Waterloo, Ill., has sold to Mr. Henry Blank, of St. Louis, Mo., the trotting team Edward Everett and Berkley. This is said to be one of the very best double teams in the West, either of them can beat 2:40. Mr. Blank has a strong stable for the spring campaign. Arkansas Bob and A. B. Bassett are in his stable, and are extremely promising.

Maj. B. G. Thomas, Lexington, Ky., sold for Mr. John O'Donnel, New York city, to Mr. John W. Winkle, Algona, Iowa, the gray horse Londonderry, five years old, by Lightning, dam by Revenue, out of Minnow, by Voucher, etc.

Maryland Jockey Club.

The following are the entries to stakes which closed March 1.

FOR THE SPRING MEETING, 1877.

THE HANDICAP STAKES,

for four-year-olds; $30 each, h f and only $10 if declared out; club to add $500 to first, and $100 to second; weights to be announced April 14th, and declarations to be made on or before May 1, 1877; mile heats.

1. F. Smythe's b m Explosion, by Hampton Court—Naptha.
2. M. Donahue, Jr.'s ch g Waco, by Narragansett—Julietta.
3. P. Mulcahy's ch g Durango, by Jack Malone—Fanny Barrow.
4. T. B. & W. R. Davis' ch h Romney by Curlee—Poll.
5. E. A. Clabaugh's b g Cyril, by Planet—Fairy.
6. A. D. Brown's ch h Danville, by King Lear—Mary Minor.
7. A. D. Brown's b h Problem, by Pimlico, dam by Australian.
8. G. L. Lorillard's br h Ambush, by Australian—Dolly Morgan.
9. G. L. Lorillard's ch h Warlock, by War Dance—Undine.
10. Geo. Longstaff's br h Freebooter, by Kentucky—Felucca.
11. Geo. Longstaff's b h Fraud, by Revolver—Skipper.
12. Geo. Longstaff's ch m Yorkshire Lass, by King of Trumps—Rona.
13. A. Belmont's ch c Clematis, by Kentucky—Fleur des Champs.
14. A. Belmont's imp. b m Dauntless, by Macaroni—Artless.
15. P. Lorillard's ch g Preston, by Planet—Miss Morgan.
16. P. Lorillard's b g Shirley, by Lexington—Miss Carter.
17. P. Lorillard's ch h Barricade, by Australian—Lavender.
18. Oden Bowie's ch m Mary, by Dickens—My Maryland.
19. Thos W. Doswell's b h Outcast, by Leamington—Oriana.
20. T. W. Doswell's ch h Rappahanock, by King Lear—Fanny Washington.
21. G. W. Darden & Co.'s ch g Steptoe, by Canwell—Fanny Bugg.
22. J. J Bevin's ch m Hattie F, by Leamington—Bonnie Doon.

SWEEPSTAKES FOR THREE-YEAR-OLDS

that have not won in their two-year-old form; $25 each, p p; colts to carry 100 lbs., fillies and geldings 97 lbs.; club to add $500, of which $100 to the second horse; one mile.

1. F. Smythe's ch c, by Baywood—Katinka.
2. E. A. Clabaugh's ch c Cloverbrook, by Vauxhall—Maudina.
3. E. A. Clabaugh's ch c Carroll, by Vauxhall—Prude.
4. A. D. Brown's ch f, by Vauxhall—Lady Johnson.
5. C. W. Medinger's b c Wash. Booth, by Asteroid—Vandalia.
6. G. L. Lorillard's b f Ladylike, by Leamington—Lady Duke.
7. G. L. Lorillard's b c Lounger, by Leamington—Mundane.
8. G. L. Lorillard br c Lucifer, by Leamington—Lady Emma.
9. G. L. Lorillard's blk c Lottery, by Leamington—Lady Motley.
10. Geo. Longstaff's ch c Rancocus, by Eclipse—imp. Blue Stocking.
11. A. Belmont's b f Hibernia, by Leamington—Henrietta Welsh.
12. A. Belmont's b f Baroness, by Kentucky—Lady Blessington.
13. F. Morris' b f, by Barbarian, dam by Prophet.
14. D. J. Bannatyne's ch c Imagination, by Longfellow—Bettie Washington.
15. P. Lorillard's b f Blink Bonnie, by Bonnie Scotland—Evadne.
16. P. Lorillard's br g Diamond, by Leamington—Black Slave.
17. P. Lorillard's b g Basil, by Melbourne, Jr.—Nellie Gray.
18. Oden Bowie's b f, by imp. Eclipse—Katie.
19. Carr & Co.'s b f, by War Dance—Saratoga.
20. F. M. Hall's b f Enterpe, by Vauxhall—Eugenia.
21. T. W. Doswell's b c Stranger, by Asteroid—Coral.
22. T. W. Doswell's b f Grecian Maid, by Glenelg—Grecian Bend.
23. T. W. Doswell's b c, by Bonnie Scotland—Annie Bush.
24. Geo. W. Darden & Co.'s ch c Plenipo, by Bonnie Scotland—Dora.
25. Geo. W. Darden & Co.'s ch f Satinet, by Bonnie Scotland—Sadowa.
26. R. Stannitt's ch f, by Red Dick—Lizzie Rogers.

BALTIMORE CUP,

for all ages; $50 subscription, h. f.; club to add $1,000, of which $200 to the second horse; the third to save his stake; two miles and a quarter.

1. E. A. Clabaugh's ch h Viator, 5 yrs, by Vauxhall—Heatherbell.
2. A. D. Brown's b h Add, 5 yrs, by Revolver—Skylight.
3. G. L. Lorillard's b h Tom Ochiltree, 5 yrs, by Lexington—Katona.
4. Geo. Longstaff's br c Freebooter, 4 yrs, by Kentucky—Felucca.
5. Geo. Longstaff's b h Shylock, aged, by Lexington—Edith.
6. August Belmont's b h Bertram, 4 yrs, by Kentucky—Bernice.
7. P. Lorillard's ch g Preston, 4 yrs, by Planet—Miss Morgan.
8. P. Lorillard's br g Parole, 4 yrs, by Leamington—Maiden.
6. P. Lorillard's ch c Barricade, 4 yrs, by Australian—Lavender.
10. J. G. Bethune's b g Burgoo, 6 yrs, by imp. Hurrah—Emma Downing.
11. Clapham Smith's ch h Jenifer, 4 yrs, by Abd-el-Kader—Rosa.
12. Thos. W. Doswell's b c Algerine, 4 yrs, by Abd-el-Kader—Nina.
13. B. G. Thomas' b h Heretog, 4 yrs, by Australian—Dixie.

GRAND STEEPLECHASE POST STAKES,

of $50, h f.; club to add $600 for the first horse, $100 for the second, and $75 for the third; five or more subscribers to fill; welter weights; too name at the post; about two miles and a half, over the regular steeple course.

1. F. Smythe.
2. M. Donahue, Jr.
3. M. Donahue, Jr.
4. A. D. Brown.
5. Geo. Sutcliff.
6. T. A. Lynch.

FOR THE FALL MEETING, 1877.

BRECKINRIDGE STAKES.

For three-year-olds; to be run for on the last day of the meeting; $300 subscription, $100 f.; winner of the Dixie Stakes, 5 lbs extra; club to add $1,000, of which $500 to second horse, the third to save his stake; two miles.

1. F. Smythe's ch c, by Baywood—Katinka.
2. L. A. Ehler's b c Frederick the Great, by Lexington—Mildred.
3. E. A. Clabaugh's ch c Cloverbrook, by Vauxhall—Maudina.
4. D. McDaniel's b c Major Barker, by Asteroid out of Ballankeel's dam.
5. D. McDaniel's b c, by Glenelg—Madame Dudley.
6. D. McDaniel's ch c, by Lexington, dam by Albion.
7. C. W. Medinger's b c Wash. Booth, by Asteroid—Vandalia.
8. G. L. Lorillard's ch c Loiterer, by Leamington—Lemonade.
9. G. L. Lorillard's ch c Kingsland, by Narragansett—Maidstone.
10. Geo. Longstaff's b c W. I. Higgins, by Pat Malloy—Yellowbird.
11. A. Belmont's br f Mineola, by Leamington—Maiden.
12. A. Belmont's ch f Susquehanna, by Leamington—Susan Bean.
13. P. Bennett's ch f Glentina, by Glenelg—Catina.
14. Dwyer Bros.' b c Vermont, by Virgil—Nannie Butler.
15. D. J. Bannatyne's ch c Imagination, by Longfellow—Betty Washington.
16. P. Lorillard's b g Basil, by Melbourne, Jr.—Nellie Gray.
17. P. Lorillard's b g Bombast, by Bonnie Scotland—Benecia.
18. P. Lorillard's imp. b c Moccasin, by Macaroni—Madame Strauss.
19. P. Lorillard's b f Zoo Zoo, by Australian—Mazurka.
20. K. W. Sears' b or br f, by Lexington—Invercauld.
21. Oden Bowie's ch f Oriole, by Kingfisher—My Maryland.
22. Carr & Co.'s ch c Rifle, by Asteroid—imp. Target.
23. H. P. M'Grath's br c Leonard, by Longfellow—The Colleen Bawn.
24. Williams & Owings' b g Vera Cruz, by Virgil—Regan.
25. Dixon & Wimmer's b c Belle of the Meade, by Bonnie Scotland—Woodbine.
26. Dixon & Wimmer's gr f Blue Gown, by Bonnie Scotland—La Bluette.

FOR FALL MEETING, 1878.

DIXIE STAKES.

for colts and fillies then three years old; $100 subscription, h. f.; Club to add $1,500, of which $500 to second, and third horse to save his stake; to be run for on the first day of the meeting; two miles.

1. F. Smythe's b c, by Glenelg—Item.
2. F. Smythe's ch c, by Glenelg—Salina.
3. F. Smythe's ch f, by Asteroid—Schottische.
4. Chas. Reed's ch f Bridget, by Leamington—Milner's dam.
5. Chas. Reed's b f Bonnie Wood, by Bonnie Scotland—Woodbine.
6. J. B. Winpenny's b f Acoustic, by Australian—Nemesis.
7. L. A. Ehlers' ch c Lamplighter, by Australian—Aerolite.
8. L. A. Ehler's ch c Manhattan, by Lexington—Verona.
9. R. B. Chew's b c Baritone, by Bonnie Scotland—Duet.
10. E. A. Clabaugh's b f Myrtle, by Vauxhall—Chickabiddy.
11. T. Puryear's b c Jackscrew, by Narragansett—Pasta.
12. T. Puryear's ch c Clifton, by Planet—My Lady.
13. T. Puryear's b c Jackscrew, by Narragansett—Pasta.
14. J. W. Stout's b c General Wiley, by Wildidle—Matins.
15. J. W. Mathewson's ch c Afton, by Bangweola—Inver.
16. D. McDaniel's ch c, by Lexington—Canary Bird.
17. D. McDaniel's ch c, by Planet—Sally Lewis.
18. D. McDaniel's ch f Fawn, by Harry Bassett—Spotted Fawn.
19. D. McDaniel's ch c by Harry Basset—Bet Arlington.
20. C. W. Medinger's b or br f, by Phaeton—Kate Anderson.
21. G. L. Lorillard's ch c Duke of Magenta, by Lexington—Magenta.
22. G. L. Lorillard's ch c Albert, by Australian—Victoria.
23. G. L. Lorrillard's ch f Balance-All, by Bonnie Scotland—Lantana.
24. G. L. Lorrillard's b c Guy, by Narragansett—Chignon.
25 A. Belmont's ch f Beresina, by Kentucky—imp. Berenice.
26. A. Belmont's b c Ravioli, by Kingfisher—imp. Polenta.
27. G. W. Bowen & Co.'s b c Pomeroy, by Planet—Vandalia.
28. G. W. Bowen & Co.'s ch f Cammie F., by Glenelg—Cordelia.
29. F. Morris' b c, by Eclipse—Vanity.
30. Dwyer Brothers' ch c Fury, by Narragansett—Julietta.
31. D. J. Bannatyne's ch c Mosstrooper, by Milesian—Kate Florence.
32. P. Lorillard's b c Spartan, by Lexington—Lulu Horton.
33. P. Lorillard's b c Typhoon, by Australian—Mazurka.
34. P. Lorillard's br g Boscobel, by Bonnie Scotland—Melrose.
35. P. Lorillard's b c Garric, by Lexington—imp. Inverness.
36. P. Lorillard's ch g Bayard, by Bonnie Scotland—Benecia.
37. P. Lorillard's ch g Rienzi, by Leamington—Albuera.
38. P. Lorillard's b c Tocsin, by Leamington—Lida.
39. P. Lorillard's b f Pique, by Leamington—Lady Emmal.
40. P. Lorillard's b f Nell Gwynn, by Leamington—Lady Duke.
41. P. Lorillard's b f Judith, by Glenelg—Madam Dudley.
42. P. Lorillard's br f Hildegarde, by Lexington—Miss Carter.
43. Oden Bowie's ch c Harry Phillips, by Dickens—Australia.
44. D. J. Bannatyne's ch f Rosa Kader, by Abd-elKader—Rosa.
45. H. P. M'Grath's br c Axiom, by Lexington—Lucy Fowler.
46. H. P. M' Grath's br c Windgang, by Gilroy—The Colleen Bawn.
47. H. P. M'Grath's b f Eliza Adams, by Longfellow—Sarong.
48. Thos. W. Doswell's b f Algeria, by Abd-el-Kader—Nina.
49. Thos. W. Doswell's ch g, by Australian—Ecliptic
50. T. J. Nichols' ch c, by Star Davis, dam by Lexington.
51. Dennis McCarty's ch c Helmsman, by Helmbold—Mariposa.
52. Rice & Bethune's b c Maxwell, by Gilroy—Kelpie.
53. John Jackson's br c Beachwood, by Baywood—Laxity.
54. Henry Owens' b c Leveler, by Lever—Sly Boots.
55. J. Satterwhite's ch c Good Hope, by Glen Athol—Lulleme.
56. G. Cadwallader's ch c Harry Wand, by Enquirer—Magnetta.
57. R. B. Fillmore's ch c Longview, by Plantagenet—Kate Leonard.
58. J. A. Grinstead's b f Queechy, by Waverly—Lass of Sydney.
59. J. A. Grinstead's b c, by Alarm, dam by Lexington.
60. B. G. Thomas' b c Helmyar, by Alarm—Hira.
61. R. Mills' b c, by Helmbold, dam by Bonnie Scotland.

National Association of Trotting Horse Breeders.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, 120 Broadway, N. Y., March 13, 1877.

EDITOR CHICAGO FIELD:—In answer to many inquiries as to what colts are eligible to entry in the stakes of this Association, I send you for publication a list of such of our members as I know or think have stallions, with the names of such stallions as have been owned, bred, or stood by them respectively. I omit names of members or stallions when I am in doubt, but give them so far as I am able to do so, reserving the right of correcting the same hereafter. Entries can be made of colts or fillies owned or bred by members, or the get of stallions owned or stood by members Respectfully, CLARK BELL.

Statement showing Names of Stallions that are Owned by Members of this Association, or have been Bred or Stood by Them.

Backman, Charles.—Messenger Duroc, Bolton, Idol, Elwood, Abdallah Star.
Baxter, Gen. H. H.—Waldo, Delaware.
Buckingham, W. A.—MacGregor.
Bell, Clark.—Andy Johnson, Confederate Chief, Topgallant.
Gray, Joseph W.—Dean Sage, Handsome Lambert, Effingham.
Griswold, H. W.—Dial, Auctioneer, Tattersall, Arcturus.
Goldsmith, Alden.—Volunteer, Wildfire, Reserve.
Herr, Dr. L.—Mambrino Patchen, Rothschild, Mambrino King, Hailstorm, Mambrino Boy, Lakeland Abdallah, Canadian Chief, Pilot Chief, Prince Hal, Alexander's Pilot Jr., Herr's Boston, White Oak, C. M. Clay Jr., (Strader's), Mambrino Clay Patchen, Mambrino Messenger, Whip Clay, Kentucky Clay, Mambrino Pilot, Mambrino Gift, Forest King, Mambrino Transport, Mambrino Abdallah, Mambrino Chorister, Bell Morgan, Charlie Boy, Tom Bush, Big Wagner, Beauty, Quebec, Telegraph, Courier, De Lion, Cockspur, Smith's Bellfounder.
Hershey, B.—Gen. Hatch, Envoy.
Holly, John J.—Spartan.
Hitchcock, Geo. C.—Ashland, Philosopher, Highland Boy, Young Chief, Lunch, Highland Duroc.
Jewett, Geo. M.—Almont Chief, Duke of Brunswick, Ashland Chief.
McFerran & Son.—Cuyler, August Belmont, Mambrino Transport.
Mason, William.—Bay State.
Mali, H. W. P.—Robert Bonner, Stockbridge, Bugler.
Miller, Guy.—Iron Duke, Americus.
Morgan, S. J.—Caloric, Piedmont, Happy Thought, Star Duroc.
Morton, Major Thomas.—Wilkins Micawber, Wilkins, Windsor.
Moulton Bros.—Hambletonian Monarch, Don Giovanni, Portland.
Norris, F. D.—Stilson, Pierson, Dunlap, Slasher, Earnest, Volute.
Osborne, W. F.—Draco, Magnolia, Goldsmith Boy, Prince Elmo.
Peet, Wm. E.—Idol, Montezuma.
Pond, C. M.—Landseer, Augustus.
Russell, Col. H. S.—Smuggler, Draco, Robert Bonner, Mambrino Prince (for. Brignoli), Fearnaught, Beacon, Dreadnaught.
Simmons, Z. E.—George Wilkes, Honest Allen.
Smith, H. N.—Jay Gould, Socrates, Gen. Knox, Tattler, Gen. Washington, Gossip.
Smith, W. B.—Thomas Jefferson, Hamilton, Jack Sheppard, Smith's Patchen.
Stanford, Ex-Gov. Leland.—Electioneer, Gen. Benton, Mohawk.
Starin, John H.—The Commodore.
Taylor, M. H.—Ledger, King Imperial, Mambrino, Magistrate, Marlborough.
Tilton, Gen. W. S.—Don Juan, Teeboomoon, Sultan, Maine, Slasher, Alpha, Constellation, Benseboo.
Thorne, Edwin.—Thorndale, Sentinel, Hamlet, Mambrunello.
Van Wyck, Z. B.—Jupiter Abdallah, Flatbush Abdallah, Tom Moore.
Veech, R. J.—Princeps, Prætor.
Walker, J. H.—Dauntless, Glenair, Richmond, Kensett.
Willis, J. D.—Norwood, Ringoes.
Wiser, J. P.—Rysdyk, Phil Sheridan, Chestnut Hill, Wm. B. Smith, North America, L. H. Daniels.
Withers, Gen. W. T.—Almont, C. M. Clay, Jr.
West, Col. R.—Dictator, John F. Payne, Ashlaud Norman, Winoski, Box Oak.

Eastern Princess, the dam of the renowned Prince Charlie, died of inflammation at Messrs. Barrows's paddock, at Newmarket, England, on the 25th ult. She leaves behind her a splendid colt foaled by Blair Athol, a brother of the Bonnie Prince, which the youngster very much resembles, being a chestnut with a white face and two white heels. Eastern Princess was bred in 1858 by Mr. H. Jones, of Aps Hall, near Littleport. She contested a number of races up to the close of her fifth year, but with only moderate success, and her name will be handed down in turf annals in connection chiefly with her progeny. Eastern Princess was got by Surplice, dam Tomyris, grand dam by Glaucus, out of Io, by Taurus-Arethissa, by Quiz. Subjoined are the particulars of her stud career:

1864, ch c Little Port, by Newcastle or Van Dieman.
1866, ch f Little Nell, by Newcastle.
1867, ch c Camel (died in 1871) by Thormanby.
1869, ch c Prince Charlie, by Blair Athol (foaled in France).
1871, ch c Thuringian Prince, by Thormanby.
1872, ch f Camilla, by Saunterer.
1873, b f Semiramis, by Julius.
1874, ch f Duchess of Edinburgh, by Blair Athol.
1875, ch c Athol Laddie, by Blair Athol.
1876, ch c by Blair Athol.
1877, ch c by Blair Athol.

Eastern Princess was barren in 1865, 1868 and 1870. The remains of the mare were removed from Messrs. Barrows' paddocks the day after her death for interment at Mr. Jones' place at Littleport.

The Syracuse Driving Park Association have leased the premises this season to Messrs. Feek, Morris and Prendergast, who are gentlemen of extensive acquaintance with owners, breeders and handlers of trotting stock throughout the country.

At a meeting held last week at Utica, representatives from Syracuse and Elmira were present, and an arrangement was perfected for the circuit, regarding amount of premiums, classes, and the date of closing the entries. It was expected that Ithaca and Cortland will give about the same premiums, and divide the classes similarly, and probably follow the week after Elmira.

Entries will close May 28th at Utica and Syracuse, while Elmira will probably close on the above date.

Utica opens the circuit with three days in the first week of June, Syracuse the second, and Elmira the third.

Syracuse has divided her purses as follows, $400 for 3:00 class; $60 for 2:34 class; $500 for 2:40 class; $600 for 2:30 class; $400 for 3:5 class and $1,000 for 2:22 class. Their meeting opens on June 12th continuing three days.

A matter of great importance to the breeders of the trotting horse of Knox Co., Illinois, is the purchase of Almore one of Almont's best sons, by Messrs. Southard and Blakslee of Maquon, at whose stable he will make the season of 1877 at the low fee of $25 the season. He was foaled in 1870, out of Minnie by Simon Kenton, (son of imp. Yorkshire) stands 16 hands, is a bay in color, a powerfully muscled, clean limbed horse, and when in motion moves as smoothly as a well regulated piece of machinery He can beat 2:30 and those who devote themselves to the trotting interest cannot do better than encourage the enterprise of his spirited owners by subscribing to his book.

Racing and Trotting.

Trotting and Racing at Savannah, Ga.

THUNDERBOLT COURSE, SAVANNAH, GA., March 6, 1877.—Purse $100, for all ages; running; $25 to second; three-quarters of a mile.
C. W. Medinger's ch g First Chance, 6 yrs, by Baywood—Dot. 1
P. M. West's b h Ascot, 5 yrs, by Enquirer—Hinda 2
J. Jones' b g Jim Hinton, aged, by Rogers—Madame House. 3
Time—1:29.

SAME DAY—Purse $100; trotting 3:00 class.

P. Somer's g g Robin Hood	3	2	1	1	1
W. P. Birch's ch m Nellie	1	1	2	2	2
A. B. Cooke's r g Rotmoke	2	2	dr		

Time—2 59, 3:00, 3:06, 3:06¾.

SAME DAY—Purse $125, for all ages; running; $25 to second; one mile.
L. Jones' br m Maria Barnes, 5 yrs, by Asteroid—Black Rose.....1
C. W. Medinger's br g Littlefellow, 5 yrs, by Lynchburg—Mary Goode.2
P. M. West's b g Prang, aged, by Vandal—Annette.....3
Time—2:00.

SAVANNAH, GA., March 7.—Purse $125; running; for all ages; $25 to second; one mile and a quarter.
L. Jones' b m Maria Barnes, 5 yrs, by Asteroid—Black Rose.....1
C. W. Medinger's br g Littlefellow, 5 yrs, by Lynchburg—Mary Goode.2
P. M. West's b h Ascot, 5 yrs, by Enquirer—Hinda.....3
Time—2:30¾.

SAME DAY.—Purse $150; trotting; 2:50 class; $50 to second.

W. P. Burch's ch m Nellie	2	1	1	1
P. Somers, gr g Robin Hood	1	2	2	2

Time—3:04½, 2:57¼, 2:58½, 2:59¾.

SAME DAY.—Purse $150; running; for all ages; $25 to second; one mile and a half.
C. W. Medinger's ch f Libbie L., 4 yrs, by Bay Dick, dam by Joe Stoner 1
L. Jones' b g Jim Hinton, aged, by Rogers—Madame House.....2
Time—3:01½.

SAVANNAH, GA., March 8th.—Purse $100; running; for all ages; $25 to second; half-mile heats.
L. Jones' b m Maria Barnes, 5 yrs, by Asteroid—Black Rose.....1 1
P. M. West's b h Ascot, 5 yrs, by Enquirer—Hinda.....2 2
C. W. Medinger's ch f Libbie L, 4 yrs, by Bay Dick, dam by Joe Stoner.....dis
Time—:56¾, :51½.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 8 and 9.—Purse $200, trotting, free for all; $50 to second.

W. P. Burch's ch m Nellie	1	2	2	1	1
P. Somers' gr g Robin Hood	2	1	1	2	2

Time—3:03¾, 3:08, 3:06¼, 3:04¾, 2:58½.

SAME DAYS.—Purse $—, trotting, to beat 2:40.
M. J. Doyle's ch g Faugh-a-Ballagh.....2 2 2
Time—2:51½, 2:48, 2:44½.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 9.—Purse $100, running, for all ages; $25 to second; one mile.
C. W. Medinger's ch f Libbie L., 4 yrs, by Bay Dick, dam by Joe Stoner 1
L. Jones' b m Maria Barnes, 5 yrs, by Asteroid—Black Rose.....2
P. M. West's b h Ascot, 5 yrs, by Enquirer—Hinda.....3
Time, 1:57¼.

SAME DAY.—Purse $—, for all ages; one mile and a half, over six hurdles.
L. Jones' b g Jim Hinton, aged; by Rogers—Madame House.....1
P. M. West's b g Prang, aged, by Vandal—Annette.....2
Time, 3:11¼.

Turf Notes.

Trotting Meetings.

DATES CLAIMED FOR 1877.

LeRoy, N. Y.	May 29 to 31	Buffalo, N. Y.	July 31 to Aug. 3
Freeport, Ill.	May 29 to June 1	Freeport, Ill.	July 31 to Aug. 3
Fleetwood Park, N. Y.	May 29—June 1	Rochester, N. Y.	2d week in Aug.
Ambler Park, Pa.	May 29 to June 1	Prophetstown, Ill.	2d week in Aug.
Medina, N. Y.	June 5 to 7	Tiskilwa, Ill.	2d week in Aug.
Utica, N. Y.	June 5 to 7	Mendota	3d week in August
Muskegon, Mich.	June 5 to 7	Utica, N. Y.	3d week in Aug.
Dubuque, Iowa	June 5 to 8	Earlville, Ill.	4th week in Aug.
Mystic Park, Boston	June 5 to 8	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	Aug. 21 to 24
Syracuse, N. Y.	June 12 to 14	Springfield, Mass.	Aug. 21 to 24
Peru, Ind.	June 12 to 16	Macomb, Ill.	Aug. 28 to 29
Jackson, Mich.	June 26 to 29	Hartford, Conn.	Aug. 28 to 31
Kalamazoo, Mich.	June 12 to 15	Cambridge, Ill.	Aug. 27 to Sept. 2
Elmira, N. Y.	June 19 to 21	Oskaloosa, Ia.	Aug. 28 to 31
Madison, Ind.	June 19 to 21	Dubuque, Ia.	Sept. 10 to 15
Grand Rapids, Mich.	June 19 to 22	Davenport, Ia.	Sept. 3 to 8
Cincinnati, O.	June 30 to July 4	Fleetwood Park, N. Y.	Sept. 4 to 6
Oskaloosa, Ia.	July 2 to 4	Mystic Park, Boston,	Sept. 4 to 7
Stuart, Iowa	July 2 to 5	Narragansett Park, R. I.	Sept. 11-14
Macomb, Ill.	July 3 to 5	Dayton, O.	Sept. 24 to 28
Detroit, Mich.	July 3 to 6	Virginia, Ill.	Oct. 16, 17 and 18
East Saginaw, Mich	July 17 to 20	Ambler Park, Pa.	Sept. 25 to 28
Dexter Park, Chicago,	July 17, 18, 19, 20	Fleetwood Park, N. Y. (Breeders' Meeting)	3d week in Oct.
Cleveland, O.	July 24 to 27	St. Louis	Oct. 1 to 6
Sycamore, Ill.	July 24 to 28		

Turf News and Stock Items.

Col. R. P. Pepper, of South Elkhorn Stock Farm, Frankfort, Ky., has sold to Messrs. Bruen & Peasley, of Carman, Henderson county, Ill., the following lot of trotting stock: Fame, chestnut stallion, by Alexander's Belmont, dam Glory by Jackson's Western Star, grandam by Boanerges, great grandam by Gallatin. He is full brother to Honor, Maj. McDowell's trotter who won, as a three-year old, a fourth heat race in 2:36 early in July. He is also half brother to Pasacas, one of the best sons of Almont. Eggmont, by Belmont, dam Minerva, by Pilot, Jr.; 2d dam by Mambrino Chief; 3d dam by Downing's Bay Messenger; 4th dam by Whip Comet; 5th dam by imp. Messenger. Dolphin (brood mare), by Bayard—by Pilot, Jr.—dam Daphne by Mambrino Chief; 2d dam by Peter's Halcorn; 3d dam by Tom Jefferson; 4th dam by Whip....Lou Scott (brood mare, now in foal to Fame) by Woodford; by Alexander's Norman; dam Sallie Warfield by Toronto; by St. Lawrence; 2d dam a fast pacing Canadian mare....Madam Forrest (brood mare), by Alexander's Edwin Forrest, dam by Brown Dick; by imp. Margrave....Agnes (brood mare, now in foal to Eggmont), by Vindex; by Blood's Black Hawk; dam by Black Pilot, sire of Pilot, Jr....Scripta (brood mare), by Conscript—full brother to American Clay—dam by Capt. Beard; 2d dam by imp. Margrave; 3d dam Barbara Allen by Collier; 4th dam by Sumpter; 5th dam by imp. Spread Eagle....Kate Brown (brood mare, now in foal to Eggmont), by Toronto, dam by Copperbottom....Fannie Williams (brood mare), by Arlington Denmark, dam by Bald Chief—by Mambrino Chief....Monsoon (brood mare), by Westwind—by Alexander's Abdallah, dam by Ericson, by Mambrino Chief.

Kentucky Live Stock Record reports the following stud news. Dr. L. P. Tarlton's brood mare Sally, by Lexington, out of Sally by Buford, slipped a foal last week by Fellowcraft.

Gen. A. Buford, Bosque Bonita Stud Farm, Midway, Ky., brood mare Nannie McNairy, by Jeff Davis, dam Lizzie McNairy by imp. Ambassador, dropped March 1st, a chestnut colt by Enquirer, for which he claims the name of Dixie Doodle.

Mr. J. T. Williams has withdrawn Creedmoor from the market, and he will now serve some fifteen extra thoroughbred mares free of charge he has already secured about one dozen from Hon. T. J. Megibben, J. W. Hunt Reynolds, Warren Valley, Hon. James Blackburn, and others.

Mr. L. L. Dorsey, Jr., Eden Stock Farm, eight miles from Louisville, Ky., will hold his thirteenth sale of Golddust horses on May 2, 1877, at which he will sell forty head of elegant high bred stallions, mares and geldings, including ten head of stallions, from two to ten years old; ten elegant driving mares and geldings; ten four year old geldings and fillies, and ten three year old fillies. He also has for sale Zilcadie Golddust, Golddust, Jr., Robby Golddust, and several other stallions that can beat 2:30. Golddusts have gradually won their way to the front. Lucille Golddust, record 2:19¼, Fleety Golddust, record 2:20, are the most prominent.

A fatal accident occurred on Thursday morning, March 8th, to a light-weight stable boy named Joe Simpson, in the employ of Col. McDaniel, at his farm, near Princeton, N. J. He was engaged in exercising one of the two-year-old colts, when it suddenly took fright, became unmanageable, and ran away at headlong speed. Simpson endeavored to slip off the colt's back, but his foot becoming entangled in the stirrup, he was dragged over the rough ground a considable distance; a leg and an arm were broken, and his brains were dashed out, causing instantaneous death to the poor lad.

Mr. Robert Steel, Cedar Park Stud Farm, Philadelphia, has bought of Mr. T. Williams, Sufferns, N. Y., the three-year-old brown colt Great Hopes, by Dixon (4-year-old record of 2:36¾, he by Happy Medium) dam by Sackett's Hambletonian (the dam of Milton Medium, 5-year-old record of 2:31). The trotting mare Mary A. Whitney (record of 2:28, and full sister to Wm. H. Allen) by Volunteer, dam Peggy Sienders, has arrived at Cedar Park, and will be bred to Happy Medium. Susie Parker, record of 2:25, is with foal by Happy Medium.

D. J. Crouse's sale of thoroughbred stock, which came off on March 14th, at the Kinnickinnick farm, near Chillicothe, O., resulted so disastrously that it is doubtful whether he will ever undertake another experiment of that kind. Thoroughbred stock was not in demand, except among racing men, and there were not a sufficient number of these present to make the sale interesting. Horses which were valued way up in the thousands were sold low down in the hundreds, and in sheer disgust Mr. Crouse stopped the sale.

A resident of Amsterdam, N. Y., made a bet on the late Presidential election with another citizen, which he lost, and then sued the stakeholder for his money, $15, deposited in his hands. The case was left to a jury, who found a verdict for the plaintiff, P. Dargen, for the amount sued for; that the plaintiff be banished from the town; and that all persons be hereby cautioned against negotiating with the said P. Dargen, as he is a squealer and unworthy of association. The verdict was signed by all the jury.

At a testimonal benefit given J. Dunn Walton, at Gilmore's Garden on March 15th the following horses were shown up in procession, and their names and records announced: Hopeful, 2:17¼; Judge Fullerton, 2:18; Thomas L. Young, 2:19½; Mountain Boy, 2:20¾; Castle Boy, 2:21; Lady Banker, 2:23; Blanche, 2:23½; Unknown, 2:23½; Orient, 2:24; George, 2:24½; Whitestockings, 2:24¼; Crown Prince, 2:25; Triumph, 2:25; Tanner Boy, 2:25½; Nellie Walton, 2:26; Frank Ferguson, 2:27; Dan Bryant, 2:27¾; Billy Lamberson, 2:28¼.

Mr. W. H. Wilson, Abdallah Park, Cynthiana, Ky., has sold to Mr. J. H. Williams, Michigan, (the owner of Tom Britton) a gray gelding, four years old, by Pacing Abdallah, dam by C. B. Anderson's Diomed and Taylor horse. Mr. Wilson also sold to A. Betts, Bettsville, O., a bay yearling filly by John Bright, dam a pacing mare, and a bay yearling colt by Sterling, dam by Kimbrough's Abdallah.

—THE full brother to Red Cloud, owned by Johnnie Wade, now six years old, has shown marked improvement in his speed during the past year, and his owner has strong hopes of his developing many of the grand qualities of his illustrious brother. He is a bay, stands fifteen hands, has been kept entire and after three months handling trotted three trials in 2:48, and quarters in forty seconds.

L. L. Dorsey Jr., of Golddust fame gives the following preventive to the *Rural World* for a horse pulling on his halter: A simple and sure remedy is to place a small rope under his horse's tail, like a crupper, and let it extend over his back and through the ring in his halter, and then tie his horse with the same rope. I will guarantee that he will not pull often. We have tried this remedy and can vouch for its efficacy.

The fine brood mare Manuella was recently destroyed at the farm of Mr. James Surget, Adams county, Mississippi, in the twenty-second year of her age. Manuella was bred by Dr. E. Warfield, Kentucky, and was by imp. Belshazzar, out of Isola, by Bertrand; 2d dam Susette, by Aratus. She was a good brood mare, producing among others Warfield, by Voucher, etc.

Mr. David Muckle is making rapid preparations for the coming trotting season, and will handle this Spring Kansas Chief, Bella, Jim Irving, Girlie, Brilliant, Walter, and four green ones. The veteran stallion Geo. Wilkes is in fine health and condition, but the Messrs. Simmons & Bro. have not yet concluded to make a season with him this year.

Joshua D. Walton, the well known New York turf man, and owner of Hopeful, 2:17¼, has gone into voluntary bankruptcy. His liabilities amount to about $20,000, and he has no assets. Among the creditors are: George H. Jarvis, $2,500; G. D. Harris, $2,200; Benjamin Daniels, $2,250; S. H. Tewkesbury, $2,000; T. A. Bore, $1,200.

One of the most powerful stables which will campaign during the coming season is that of Dan Mace. In addition to Fullerton, Sensation, Hopeful and others, the Hon. Wm. M. Parks has placed his fast black gelding Prospero, record 2:23½, in his hands to be trained for the Octalateral.

Mr. Al. Hankins left this city on the 21st inst. for a visit to New Orleans, where he will probably remain till after the meeting of the Louisiana Jockey Club. His colts, Aramis, and The Nipper by imp. Phaeton are now in training in charge of Mr. M. Welch at the Jockey Club track, preparatory to the Spring meeting.

Wm. Jones, of London, Eng., backed his mare against time to trot fourteen miles within an hour, Mr. Woodlands backing the scythe-bearer and laying £90 against £39. Breaking only three times during the journey, the mare won in 57min. 47sec. She went under saddle, and was ridden by Alf. Short.

Mr. J. W. Hunt Reynolds, Fleetwood Stud Farm, Frankfort, Ky., brood mare La Grand Duchess, by Lexington, dam Ann Innis by American Eclipse, foaled Feb. 21st, a chestnut colt by Waverly, for which Mr. Reynolds claims the name of Talisman.

Mr. H. P. McGrath, McGrathiana Stud Farm, Lexington, brood mare Colleen Bawn, by Endorser, dam Roxana, foaled March 10th a chestnut colt, blaze face, left hind foot white, by Tom Bowling, for which he claims the name of Howard.

Mr. J. A. Grinstead, Walnut Hill Stud Farm, Lexington, Ky., imported mare Cicely Jopson, by Weatherbit, dam Cestrea by Faugh-a Ballagh, dropped March 11th, a brown filly, small star, by Gilroy.

Jno. R. Whaley, Cincinnati, O., has bought of Wm. Weedon, Maysville, Ky., the bay gelding Dick Dawson, 5 years old by Bradford's Telegraph. Dick Dawson trotted at 4 years old in 2:39.

Mr. F. B. Harper, Midway, Ky., brood mare Fannie Wells (dam of Nellie Gray) by imp. Sovereign, dam Reel by imp. Glencoe, slipped, March 3d, her colt by Longfellow, and she will be bred back to him.

The fine racehorse Aristides has been thrown out of training; but it is hoped his injury is only temporary. The cause is a splint in the left fore leg. His right fore leg was the ailing one last year.

Mr. A. J. Alexander, Woodburn Stud Farm, Spring Station, Ky., brood mare Miss Morgan, by imp. Yorkshire, dam Sally Morgan, foaled March 5th a bay colt by Asteroid.

Capt. Thos. Gibson, of Maury, has changed the name of his Enfield colt, formerly called Enfilade, to Enterprise. He is by Enfield, out of Betsy Trotwood, by Idol.

Messrs. Kellogg & Conley have abandoned the proposed colt and stallion trotting meeting which they contemplated giving at Louisville, Ky., in October next.

Mr. A. Waddle's chestnut horse Pompey's Pillar by Uncle Vic, dam Amanda Buford, died at Springfield, Ill., on the 8th inst.

TO CHOSE A DOG.—To know this, read the American Kennel and Sporting Field, by Arnold Burges, who was the first to conceive the idea of publishing an American Kennel Stud Book. Price $4.—*Advertisement.*

English Turf Notes.

Mr. Sanford's stable of racehorses in England are represented as doing a good amount of work daily at Newmarket in their training preparition for their Spring engagements. Mate has accepted the weight, 96 lbs., at which he is handicapped for the City and Suburban Handicap, one mile and a quarter, run for at Epsom on Tuesday, April 24th; and Bay Final has cried "content" with the 95 lbs. put on him for the Chester cup, 2¼ miles, run for on Wednesday, May 9th. The first-named race has 88 acceptances, and the latter 60. Neither Mate nor Bay Final has been named in the betting quotations, and doubtless as long odds as 100 to 1 are obtainable about either or both of them.

Capt. Little died suddenly at Paris on Feb. 17th. Capt. Little was a thorough sportsman to the backbone, and one of those men who had no enemies. His disposition was so kindly and genial that it overcame enmity. It was in 1848 that Capt. Little first came prominently before the public as a gentleman jockey, when, on the celebrated leaper Chandler, he defeated the renowned horseman, Tom Oliver, on the Curate, and a field of 27 other horses for the Liverpool Grand National. His great reputation, however, was earned on the flat at the meetings of the Bibury and Brighton clubs. A complication of evils, with gout as their basis, were the cause of his sudden demise.

LADY GOLIGHTLY.—Owned by Lord Falmouth, she is now second favorite for the Two Thousand Guineas. A few words about her are not amiss. She is a bay filly, sister to Peeping Tom, by King Tom out of Lady Coventry, and impressed those who saw her by her good looks, for she is a grand, lengthy, blood-like filly, possessing immense power. After her defeat in the July, Lady Golightly won five races off the reel; at the same July meeting she had but an exercise canter to win the Stetchworth, whilst at Goodwood she had only a solitary opponent in Sunray for the 1000 sovs. sweepstakes. Doncaster saw her in great form; a six lengths' victory over Monk, Shillelagh, Chamant and others being supplemented by her cantering away from Verneuil for the Wentworth stakes—a very favorable record, the manner in which she won her victories stamping her as one of the best fillies of the age. After a very easy win at Newmarket, she, despite her penalty, started favourite for the Middle Park Plate, a position to which her splendid performances fully entitled her. She was defeated, however, but was one of the four; and, in running, it certainly appeared good odds that she landed this race for the first time for Lord Falmouth. After this Lady Golightly was on the following day, beaten for the Prendergast, but of this we take no notice, as she was evidently not herself. With the exception of this race, her form throughout the year was most brilliant; and, if she escapes the roaring curse of the family (she is half-sister to Farnese and out of a half-sister to that other brilliant roarer Liddington), she must be respected for the big three-year-old events. Until we are satisfied, however, upon this score, we must be content to let her alone, most especially as sinister reports on the subject were in circulation last autumn. It would be a pity, indeed, if so grand a filly be cursed by such an unconquerable malady.

The riding weights of some of the English crack jockeys are as follows: F. Archer, 105 lbs; T. Bruckshaw, 107 lbs; T. Cannon, 117 lbs; Tom Chaloner, 110 lbs; Constable, 112 lbs; H. Covey, 96 lbs; Custance, 119 lbs; J. Goater, 119 lbs; Jarvis, 84 lbs; H. Jeffrey-108 lbs; Newhouse, 102 lbs; T. and J. Osborne each at 119 lbs; Snowden, 114 lbs; Webb, 118 lbs; George Fordham's riding weight this year is not given.

Veterinary.

Within a few weeks a singular disease has broken out among the horses in Montreal, Province of Quebec, which has become so general as to be pronounced epizootic, although it is not infectious, but simply contagious, but, being so extremely contagious, so easily conveyed from a diseased to a healthy animal by the groom's hands, clothes, etc., and horses clothing, etc., that it has spread to quite a considerable extent. It was thought at first to be *Variola equina*—horse pox—as it presented symptoms and appearances similar to cow pox in cattle and small pox in man—a pustular eruption was noticed, that in many cases became confluent and extending over considerable portions of the body and legs, and it was found to be a specific disease, capable of causing a similar eruption when introduced by inocculation into the system of other animals and man. It does not seem to be serious, as no fatal cases are reported and it yields readily to rational treatment. At a regular fortnightly meeting of the Montreal Veterinary Medical Association held in the college lecture-room on March 7th, Prof. D. McEachran in the chair, the following distinguished visitors being present—of the members of the Board of Agriculture of the Province of Quebec—J. M. Browning, Esq., President; L. H. Massue, Esq., Vice-President; and Dr. Leclerc, Secretary; and Hon. L. Beaubien, Speaker of the House of the local government, and others. The above subject was brought forward for consideration by the chairman, who pronounced it, in his opinion, genuine variola, and strengthened his position by quotations from such authors as Bonby, Reynal, Cheveau, Fleming and others. The Professor stated that, in connection with Professor Osler, he had performed several experiments which had resulted in removing from their minds any doubts as to the disease being other than variola, a dog and a cow being the subjects; in the latter pure vaccine was produced. Several grooms and one veterinary student having been accidentably inoculated with the virus, the effects were identical with those produced by vaccination. Among the members a slight difference of opinion was evinced in regard to it, but the majority sustained the Professor in his opinion. Several of the visitors took advantage of the occasion to congratulate the professors of the college and the members of the profession upon the advancement of the veterinary science in the Province of Quebec.

Trap Shooting.

The Michigan State Medal.

DETROIT, Mich., March 17, 1877.

EDITOR CHICAGO FIELD:—The medal shoot at Hurlingham Park, Hamtramck, March 14, English rules, 11 birds each, Cap. Littleton referee.

Gillman	11111 111101—10	Stanton	01011 0w — 3
Canniff	01110 w — 3	Long	11111 110111—10
Eldrige	11111 111011—10	Barbour	11111 110111—10
Dubois	11111 111011—10		
Ties at 10.			
Gillman	10111—4	Long	11111—5
Eldridge	01110—3	Barbour	11111—5
Dubois	11111—5		
Ties at 5.			
Dubois	110w—2	Barbour	11111—5
Long	11111—5		
Ties at 5			
Long	11111—5	Barbour	11111—5
Ties at 5.			
Long	11101—4	Barbour	11101—4
Ties at 4.			
Long	11111—5	Barbour	11111—5
Ties at 5.			
Long	11111—5	Barbour	11111—5
Tie at 5.			
Long	11111—5	Barbour	11111—5
Tie at 5.			
Long	11101—4	Barbour	11101—4
Tie at 4.			
Long	11111—5	Barbour	11111—5
Tie at 5; only two birds being left it was agreed miss and go out.			
Long	1—1	Barbour	0—0

Long wins.

During the match the wind was blowing very strong, Mr. Long killed 54 out of his 57 birds, and Mr. Barbour 53 out of his 57 birds. Ed's old terror did not come to the front this time. JONES.

The Lexington Tournament.

Mr. E. T. Martin has drawn up and submitted to the directors of the Kentucky State Association the following programme for the State tournament at Lexington, Ky., commencing May 12th and continuing the 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th and 18th.

SATURDAY, May 12th.—Purse $250, 10 birds, 21 yards, class shooting, four prizes, entrance $10.

MONDAY, May 14th.—Purse $300, same conditions. Purse $250, 5 double rises, otherwise same conditions. Purse $300, 10 birds, 26 yards, 4 best scores, entrance $10.

TUESDAY, May 15.—Purse $300; 10 birds, 21 yards, class shooting, 4 prizes, entrance $10. Purse $250, same conditions. Purse $200, 10 birds, 31 yards, 4 best scores, entrance $10.

WEDNESDAY, May 16.—Purse $250, 10 birds, 21 yards, class shooting, 4 prizes, entrance $10. Purse $300, same conditions. Purse $300, 10 birds, 26 yards, 4 best scores, entrance $10.

THURSDAY, May 17th.—Purse $450, 10 single birds, 21 yards rise, class shooting, 5 prizes, entrance $10. A gold medal, emblamatic of the championship of the Southern and Southwestern States, value $150, entrance $7.50, 10 single and 5 double rises 21 yards.

FRIDAY, May 18th.—Purse $450, same as Thursday. A silver service, value $200, for the Club Championship of the Southern and Southwestern States. Three members of each club, 10 single, 5 double rises each, entrance a pro rata of value of prize.

A silver cup, value $50 to the make of gun winning greatest number of prizes. Total number of purses, $3,975. Open to the world.

TRAP SHOOTING AT ASHTON, Ill.—Snowbird shooting at Ashton, March 15, 1877. Match for price of birds. 25 single rises each, 21 yards, Audubon rules to govern. B. Starks, referee; N. Siples, scorer. The weather was cold and windy, yet the shooting was very good for such a small mark. The following is the score:

Samuel Hardesty	11111 11111 11101 11101 11011—22
Eri Bates	10111 11111 01111 11111 11111—23

There has been a strife existing between these gentlemen for several years. This day each was determined to come off conqueror. They are both of them fair shots, and we may expect to hear from them before very long again. B. S.

THE ORIGIN OF THE DOG.—For this read the American Kennel and Sporting Field, the first and only stud book published in America, by Arnold Burges. Price $4. Address Arnold Burges, Hillsdale, Mich., or Marsh & Co., 170 East Monroe street, Chicago. [*Advertisement.*]

Kennel.

Kennel Fixtures for 1877.

Bench Shows.

The National American Kennel Club Annual Meeting, Syracuse, N. Y., June 5.—C. H. Turner, Sec'y.

New York Bench Show, Hippodrome, Twenty-seventh street and Fourth avenue, New York, May 8th, 9th and 10th.—Chas. Lincoln, Supt.

Field Trials.

Iowa Field Trials—

Tennessee State Sportsmen's Field Trials, Nashville, Tenn., Nov. —D. Bryson, Sec'y.

Foreign.

Kennel Club Field Trials (Field Trial Derby) Horseheath, Cambridgshire, May 2 and 3.—G. Lowe, Sec'y.

Setters—English, Scotch and Irish.

BY "STONEHENGE,"

(*In London Field, March* 3, 1877.)

The four divisions of the United Kingdom may be said to have each a breed of setters peculiar to itself, though of late years many of each variety have been distributed beyond the limits of their respective districts. The English setter may be taken as the true type of the breed, next to which comes the Irish setter, while the old Llanidloes, or Welsh breed, retain more of the spaniel character. Their curly waterproof coats are, however, admirably suited to the wet climate of their native hills. It is said, and I think probably with truth, that the Scotch or Gordon setter is crossed with the bloodhound, which gives the comparatively heavy head and long folding ears often shown by him, and at the same time accounts for the delicacy of his nose and for the coarseness of his coat. At all events, his appearance is not so typical as that of the English and Irish breeds. The Gordons are now usually described as black and tans, to avoid the disputes as to the breeding of the several entries, for while there is no doubt that many black-tans are not true Gordons, it is also indisputable that many true Gordons are black, white, and tan. Similar remarks may apply to the Irish setter, but he has not been treated in the same way, though, no doubt, a red setter of English breed, without any Irish blood, if exhibiting the desired points in perfection, would win in an Irish class. I must, however, take things as I find them, and describe the setter according to the definition given in our prize lists, omitting the Welsh setter, which is not of sufficient importance to interest any but the few possessors of him who remain.

POINTS OF THE SETTER.—The numerical value of the points in each breed is the same, though the description in several of them will vary. I therefore begin by allotting the following figures to each, referring my readers to the three articles for their varying definitions. These points have been submitted to Mr. Lort, and approved of by him.

VALUE OF POINTS IN SETTER.

	Value.		Value.		Value.		Value.
1. Skull	10	5. Shoulders and chest	15	7. Legs, elbows, and hocks	12	9. Flag	5
2. Nose	10	6. Back, quarters and stifles	15	8. Feet	8	10. Symmetry and quality	5
3. Ears, lips, and eyes	4					11. Texture of coat and feather	5
4. Neck	6					12. Color	5
	30		30		20		20

Grand total—100.

THE ENGLISH SETTER.

Since the first publication of the articles on the various breeds of dogs in *The Field*, during the years 1865-6, the strain of English setters known by the name of "Laverack," from the gentleman who bred them, has carried all before it, both on the show bench and in the public field trials which have been annually held. For this high character it is greatly indebted to the celebrated Countess, who was certainly an extraordinary animal, both in appearance and at work; for until she came out the only Laverack which had shone to advantage was Mr. Garth's Daisy, a good average bitch. Though small, Countess was possessed of extraordinary pace, not perhaps quite equal to that of the still more celebrated pointer Drake, but approaching so closely to it that his superiority would be disputed by many of her admirers. On referring to her portrait, it will be seen that her frame, though on short legs, is full of elegance; and her beautiful head and neck are absolutely perfect. With her high pace she combined great power of endurance and her chief fault was that she never could be fully depended upon; for, when fresh enough to display her speed and style to the full, she would break away from her master and defy his whistle until she had taken her fling over a thousand acres or so. On a good scenting day it was a high treat to see her at work; but, like other fast gallopers, she would sometimes flush her game on a bad scenting day, and then she would be wild with shame. An instance of this occurred at the Bala field trials of 1872, when, on her appearance in the stake for braces with her sister Nellie, both of these bitches were utterly beyond the control of Mr. Buckell, who worked them, Nellie even chasing a bird like a raw puppy. To get rid of this wildness they were worked hard in the day which intervened between their appearance in the braces and Countess's trial in the Rhiwlas stakes, when she came out as stale as a poster, and was only placed third to Ranger and Belle. Still, though manifestly beaten, she evidently was so from bad judgment alone on the part of those who managed her, and she only injured the character of the breed to which she belongs so far as to show that like most high couraged setters, they required a certain amount of work to keep them steady, which it appears she had not done. Nellie (the sister) was of the same size, but not so fast nor so elegant; still she was good enough to beat the crack on one occasion at Vaynol in 1872, but on most days she would have stood no chance against Countess. She served to show that Countess was not wholly exceptional, as was sometimes alleged by the detractors of the Laverack; and these two bitches, together with Mr. Garth's Daisy, may fairly be adduced as indicating that at all events the Laverack bitches are quite first-class. No dog, however, of the pure breed has yet put in an appearance at any field trial with any pretension to high form, but several winners have appeared half or quarter bred of that strain. For example, Mr. Statter's Bruce, by Dash (Laverack) out of owner's Rhœbe, and his Rob Roy, by Fred. II. (also Laverack) out of the same bitch, may be adduced; but Dick and Dan, by Duke (of the Corbet and Graham strain) out of Rhœbe were far superior to these dogs, and serve to show that, at all events as crosses for other breeds, the Laveracks are not to be so highly recommended as Mr. Lort and other disciples of the "Laverack" school would lead us to believe. The cross which has been most successful is that with Mr. Lort's, Mr. Garth's, and Mr. Paul Hackett's blood, culminating in the third remove from the Laverack kennel in Mr. Macdona's Ranger. This dog was fully as fast as Countess, with a keener nose and far better temperament, being, when in form, as steady and dependable as a steam locomotive. Mr. Macdona's favorite may be classed A 1 among the field trial winners in a quartette, including Drake, Countess, and Belle; the Irish setter Plunket approaching them very nearly, but not quite reaching their level. Roll, who won several prizes on the show bench, is of the same cross as the grandsire of Ranger, both being out of Lort's Dip by a Laverack dog, and these last being all the same blood, as I shall presently show, though their sires are respectively named Rock and Fred II. Roll was a grand dog in shape, with the exception of his loin, in which a certain amount of slackness was displayed when a little out of condition, as he generally was when shown, being a shy feeder. I am told by Mr. Lort, who shot over him for some time, that he was as good in the field as on the bench, but when I tried him he had no nose whatever. His pace was very great, with the usual Lavarack quiet trail of flag. The portrait of this dog—selected for the second edition of "Dogs of the British Islands"—is valuable not only as showing the true type of the setter, but for the excellent foreshortened view of the head which Mr. T. Earl has given to him. The spaniel-like character peculiar to the Laverack dog is also quite lost in him by the cross with the Anglesea bitch Dip.

The most remarkable feature in the Laverack breed of setters is the extraordinary extent to which in-breeding has been carried, as shown in the pedigree of Countess, given by Mr. Laverack in his book on the setter. By examining this carefully, it will be seen that every animal in it is descended from Ponto and Old Moll, which were obtained by Mr. Laverack in 1825 from the Rev. A. Harrison, who lived near Carlisle, and who had kept the breed pure for thirty-five years. Four only, besides these, two are found in the right hand column, and these four are all descended from Ponto and Old Moll, as will be seen at a glance by referring to the names in italics in the middle of the table:

PEDIGREE OF COUNTESS.

- Dash II.
  - Sting
    - Rock
      - Regent
        - Pilot — Dash I. / Belle I.
        - Moll II — Dash I. / Belle I.
      - Jet I
        - Pilot — Dash I. / Belle I.
        - Moll II — Dash I. / Belle I.
    - Blair's Cora
      - Regent
        - Pilot — Dash I. / Belle I.
        - Moll II — Dash I. / Belle I.
      - Jet I
        - Pilot — Dash I. / Belle I.
        - Moll II — Dash I. / Belle I.
  - Cora II
    - Fred I
      - Rock
        - Rock — Pilot. / Moll II.
        - Peg — Pilot. / Moll II.
      - Moll II
        - Dash I — Ponto. / Old Moll.
        - Belle I — Ponto. / Old Moll.
    - Cora I
      - *Dash I.*
        - Ponto
        - Old Moll
      - *Belle I.*
        - *Ponto*
        - *Old Moll*
- Moll III.
  - Fred I
    - Rock I
      - Rock
        - *Pilot* — Dash I. / Belle I.
        - *Moll II* — Dash I. / Belle I.
      - Peg
        - Dash I — Ponto. / Old Moll.
        - Moll II — Dash I. / Belle I.
    - Moll II
      - Dash I
        - Ponto
        - Old Moll
      - Belle I
        - Ponto
        - Old Moll
  - Belle II
    - Rock II
      - Regent
        - Pilot — Dash I. / Belle I.
        - Moll II — Dash I. / Belle I.
      - Jet I
        - Pilot — Dash I. / Belle I.
        - Moll II — Dash I. / Belle I.
    - Blair's Cora
      - Regent
        - Pilot — Dash I. / Belle I.
        - Moll II — Dash I. / Belle I.
      - Jet I
        - Pilot — Dash I. / Belle I.
        - Moll II — Dash I. / Belle I.

To this in-breeding is, no doubt, to be attributed the fact that the Laverack setters are very difficult to rear, and that a large proportion of them die of distemper. Whether or no the average working "form" of the breed is a high one, is very difficult to decide; but, undoubtedly, Countess and her sister Nellie were grand specimens of the high-bred setter. Nearly all the pure Laverack dogs which have been shown are too spaniel-like in shape to please my eye, the only exceptions I remember being Prince and Rock, and to some extent the well-known Sam, brother to Countess and Nellie; nevertheless they have not the spaniel carriage of the flag, which is generally trailed like that of the fox, and without any lashing or feathering. Probably it is owing to the excessive in-breeding of the Laveracks injuring their health that they have not succeeded as well as might be expected as sires; but at all events, from whatever cause, a good deal of disappointment has been felt by breeders on that score. Nevertheless, for work the breed still maintains the high character gained for it in its purity by Countess, Nellie and Daisy, and for its crosses by Ranger, Dick, Dan, Prince, Ginx's Baby, Glen, and, last but not least, that excellent little bitch, Mr. Lloyd Price's Queen, by Blue Prince out of the Rev. S. East's Quaver II.—bred by that gentleman from his own old Shropshire blood.

A great many different strains of English setters might be adduced from all parts of the country, but notably from the north of England, with claims superior to those of Mr. Laverack's strain, up to the time of the institution of field trials. Among these were the Graham and Corbet breeds, those of the Earl of Tankerville, Lord Waterpark, Mr. Bishop, Mr. Bayley, Mr. Lort, Mr. Jones (of Oscott), Major Cowan, Mr. Withington, Mr. Paul Hackett, and Mr. Calver, the last two being a good deal crossed with Gordon blood. None of these strains were, however, so generally known beyond the circle of their owner's friends, as to have gained an universal reputation; and it was not till the public appearance of Mr. Garth's Daisy, and afterwards that of Mr. Purcell Llewellin's Countess and Nellie, that the Laverack strain attained its present high reputation. Before Daisy came out Mr. Garth had produced a brace of very bad ones at Stafford in 1867; and it was with considerable prejudice against them that the above celebrated bitches first exhibited their powers, in spite of the high character given of them by Mr. Lort, Mr. Withington, and other well-known sportsmen who had shot over them for years. It is Mr. Lort's opinion that Mr. Withington possessed better dogs than even Countess; but it must not be forgotten that private trials are generally more flattering than those before the public. As a pictorial illustration of the English setter, I here give an admirable portrait, by Mr. Baker, of Countess, whose pedigree will be found above.

The *points* of the English setter may be described as follows:

1. The *skull* (value 10) has a character peculiar to itself, somewhat between that of the pointer and the cocker spaniel, not so heavy as the former's and larger than the latter's. It is without the prominence of the occipital bone so remarkable in the pointer, and is also narrower between the ears.

2. The *nose* (value 5) should be long and wide, without any fullness under the eyes. There should be in the average dog setter at least four inches from the inner corner of the eye to the end of the nose. Between the point and the root of the nose there should be a slight depression—at all events, there should be no fullness—and the eyebrows should rise sharply from it. The nostrils must be wide apart and large in the openings, and the end should be moist and cool, though many a dog with exceptionally good scenting powers has had a remarkably dry nose, amounting in some cases to roughness like that of shagreen. In all setters the end of the nose should be black, or dark liver colored, but in the very best bred whites or lemon and whites pink is often met with, and may in them be pardoned. The jaws should be exactly equal in length, a "snipe nose," or "pig jaw," as the receding lower one is called, being greatly against its possessor.

3. *Ears, lips* and *eyes* (v. 4). With regard to ears, they should be shorter than the pointer's and rounded, but not so much so as those of the spaniel. The "leather" should be thin and soft, carried closely to the cheeks, so as not to show the inside, without the slightest tendency to prick the ear, which should be clothed with silky hair little more than two inches in length. The lips also are not so full and pendulous as those of the pointer, but at their angles there should be a slight fullness, not reaching quite to the extent of hanging. The eyes must be full of animation, and of medium size, the best color being a rich brown, and they should be set with their angles straight across.

4. The *neck* (v. 6) has not the full rounded muscularity of the pointer, being considerably thinner, but still slightly arched and set into the head without that prominence of the occipital bone which is so remarkable in that dog. It must not be "throaty," though the skin is loose.

5. The *shoulders* and *chest* (v. 15) should display great liberty in all directions, with sloping deep shoulder blades and elbows well let down. The chest should be deep rather than wide, though Mr. Laverack insists on the contrary formation, italicising the word *wide* in his remarks at page 22 of his book. Possibly it may be owing to this formation that his dogs have not succeeded at any field trial, as above remarked; for the bitches of his breed, notably Countess and Daisy, which I have seen, were as narrow as any setter breeder could desire. I am quite satisfied on this point Mr. Laverack is altogether wrong. I fully agree with him, however, that the "ribs should be well sprung behind the shoulder," and great depth of the back ribs should be especially demanded.

6. *Back, quarters* and *stifles* (v. 15). An arched loin is desirable, but not to the extent of being "roached" or "wheel backed," a defect which generally tends to a slow up and down gallop. Stifles well bent, and set wide apart, to allow the hind legs to be brought forward with liberty in the gallop.

7. *Legs, elbows* and *hocks* (v. 12). The elbows and toes, which generally go together, should be set straight; and if not, the "pigeon toe" or in-turned leg, is less objectionable than the out-turn, in which the elbow is confined by its close attachment to the ribs. The arm should be muscular and the bone fully developed, with strong and broad knees, short pasterns, of which the size in point of bone should be as great as possible (a very important point), and their slope not exceeding a very slight deviation from the straight line. Many good judges insist upon a perfectly upright pastern, like that of the foxhound; but it must not be forgotten that the setter has to stop himself suddenly, when at full stretch he catches scent, and to do this with an upright and rigid pastern causes a considerable strain on the ligaments, soon ending in "knuckling over;" hence a very slight bend is to be preferred. The hind leg should be muscular, with plenty of bone, clean strong hocks, and hairy feet.

8. The *feet* (v. 8) should be carefully examined, as upon their capability of standing wear and tear, depends the utility of the dog. A great difference of opinion exists as to the comparative merits of the cat and hare foot for standing work. Foxhound masters invariably select that of the cat, and as they have better opportunities than any other class of instituting the necessary comparison, their selection may be accepted as final. But, as setters are specially required to stand wet and heather, it is imperatively necessary that there should be a good growth of hair between the toes, and on this account a hare foot well clothed with hair, as it generally is, must be preferred to a cat foot naked, as is often the case, except on the upper surface.

9. The *flag* (v. 5) is in appearance very characteristic of the breed, although it sometimes happens that one or two puppies in a well bred litter exhibit a curl or other malformation, usually considered to be indicative of a strain. It is often compared to a scimitar, but it resembles it only in respect of its narrowness, the amount of curl in the blade of this Turkish weapon being far too great to make it the model of the setter's flag. Again, it has been compared to a comb; but as combs are usually straight, here again the simile fails, as the setter's flag should have a gentle sweep; and the nearest resemblance to any familiar form is to the scythe with its curve reversed. The feather must be composed of straight silky hairs, and beyond the root the less short hairs on the flag the better—especially towards the point, of which the bone should be fine, and the feather tapering with it.

10. *Symmetry and quality* (v. 5). In *character* the setter should display a great amount of "quality," a term which is difficult of explanation, though fully appreciated by all experienced sportsmen. It means a combination of symmetry, as understood by the artist, with the peculiar attributes of the breed under examination, as interpreted by the sportsmen. Thus, a setter possessed of such a frame and outline as to charm an artist would be considered by the sportsman defective in "quality" if he possessed a curly or harsh coat, or if he had a heavy head with pendant bloodhound-like jowl and throaty neck. The *general outline* is very elegant, and more taking to the eye of the artist than that of the pointer.

11. The *texture and feather* of coat (v. 5) are much regarded among setter breeders, a soft silky hair without curl being considered a *sine qua non*. The feather should be considerable, and should fringe the hind as well as the fore legs.

12. The *color of coat* (v. 5) is not much insisted on among English setters, a great variety being admitted. These are now generally classed as follows, in the order given: (1) Black and white ticked, with large splashes, and more or less marked with black, known as "blue Belton;" (2) orange and white freckled, known as orange Belton; (3) plain orange, or lemon and white; (4) black and white with slight tan markings; (5) black and white; (6) liver and white; (7) pure white; (8) black; (9) liver; (10) red or yellow.

THE BLACK-TAN SETTER (sometimes called Gordon).

The black-tan setter, until the institution of shows, was commonly called "Gordon," from the fact that the Dukes of Gordon had long possessed a strain of setters of that color, which had obtained a high reputation. At the first dog show held at Newcastle in June, 1859, Mr. Jobling's (of Morpeth) black and tan Dandy was shown with success in an open class; and in November of the same year Mr. Burdett's Brougham followed suit at Birmingham. In 1861 Mr. Burdett's Ned (son of Brougham) won the first prize in an open class at Birmingham, after which a special class was made for dogs of that color at Birmingham, London, and other large shows, the breeders of English dogs fancying that the beautiful color of the "Gordon" was too much in their favor. Up to the above-mentioned period the black-tan setter had not been generally introduced into the midland and southern counties of England, Mr. Brown of Melton Mowbray, Mr. Burdett of Birmingham, the Rev. T. Pearce of Morden, and Mr. Calver of East Harling, Norfolk, having been the chief breeders in those districts. Mr. Burdett's Ned was a very handsome, useful-looking dog, and was sold at a good price, together with his brother Rock, to Sir J. Rivett Carnac, of Warborne, Hampshire, by whom they were shot over for two or three seasons. Mr. Pearce won several prizes with Argyll II., Regent, and Ruby at the early shows; but it was not till the appearance of Kent, shown by Sir E. Hoare at the Ashburnham Hall show, London, in 1863, that the strong *furore*, which from the time set in, was displayed. Beating Argyll II., bred by Mr. Pearce (but shown in another name, having been previously sold), he was at once claimed by Mr. Pearce at the selling price (30 guineas), and proved a profitable investment, earning for his owner a large annual income for several years at the stud, and winning several prizes in the champion classes, together with the gold medal at the Paris show of 1865. On the show bench his grand head and rich color drew general attention to him, and it was only to those who could see him out that his rather weak hind-quarters were visible. Taking prize after prize at Cremorne, Birmingham (four times), Islington (twice), Worcester, and Paris, his extraordinary career naturally caused a great amount of jealousy, and he was called by the opposition a "cur," a "mongrel," a "half bloodhound," and a dozen other bad names. Since that time, however, the real facts of the case have been revealed; and there is little doubt that he was descended on his sire's side from Mr. Jobling's kennel, and on his dam's from that of Mr. Adamson. He was bought when a puppy by Sir E. Hoare from an old rabbit-catcher on his estate, who had brought him up under a cat. Probably to his early confinement and bad rearing may be attributed his weak hind-quarters. So convinced, however, was Mr. Pearce of his purity of breeding, that he determined to put the matter to the test of experiment, and offered to trust one of his stock out of Regent to the care of the writer of this article, to be brought up where he could not possibly see game, and at the proper age, viz.; nine or ten months, to be introduced to it without previously being entered to it in any way. The result was in accordance with Mr. Pearce's prophecy, for the puppy not only beat his ground in fine style, but at the end of a few hours' work began to stand his birds as only a well-bred pointer or setter will do, without any artificial education of any kind. Of course the report of this trial added greatly to Kent's reputation, and, being followed by the successes of Rex (the above puppy) at Stafford and Shrewsbury, where he won three cups, beating in the final trial Mr. Field's Duke, who had gained a high reputation in previous years, Kent had so strong a run at the stud for several years, that it would be difficult in the present day to find a black-tan setter without a strain of his blood. Mr. Pearce's Regent had several large litters by him, including Rex, Young Kent, Iona, La Reine, Dame, Deal, Silk—all winners at shows or field trials. Mr. Stokes' Shot, successful at Birmingham and Islington in 1868-69, was out of La Reine; and Mr. J. H. Salter's Young Rex, winner at Brighton in 1876, is by Rex.

But, in spite of the above successes, it cannot be denied that the general opinion of good sportsmen in the south has not been in favor of the breed since the institution of field trials, in which it has been brought into competition with the English and Irish setter. Both Rex and Young Kent had shown marvelous powers of scent, but exception was taken to their tiring action, and it must be admitted that six hours's work was enough at one time for either of them, and probably too much for Young Kent. Both dogs also were headstrong, and required severe treatment to keep them under command, and, though neither showed the slightest disposition to unsteadiness on the point, yet both were jealous behind, and it was difficult to make them work to hand. Among the numberless specimens of the breed (black-tan) which I have seen at work, not one has shown the solicitude to catch the eye of the shooter which is so essential to the perfect correspondence of man and dog which ensures sport. The pointer or setter ought always to know where his master is, and if put into high covert, such as beans, should raise his head at intervals above them to ascertain his whereabouts. Now, as far as my experience goes, black-tan setters, and notably the Kents, never do this, and cannot be taken off a scent without very great severity, till they have satisfied themselves of its fallacy. Most of those tried in the field have been dead slow, including Mr. Stoke's Shot, Mr. Purcell Llewellyn's Wick, and Mr. Furner's Dorset; but Lang, by Reuben, was fast enough for anyone, though not showing much nose, while Young kent displayed fair pace, and Rex was far above the average in this respect. On the whole it may be said that the verdict has gone against the breed in England, and, as far as I know, no breeder of experience in the south adheres to it, with the exception of Mr. J. H. Salter; nor is it much more approved of on the moors by the general public.

The *points* of the black-tan setter are very nearly the same as those of the English dog, the only deviation being as follows:

1. The *skull* is usually a little heavier than that of the English setter, but in other respects it resembles it.

2. The *nose*, also, is like the English setters; but it is usually a trifle wider.

9. The *flag* is usually a trifle shorter than that of the English setter, which it otherwise resembles in shape.

11. The *coat* is generally harder and coarser than that of the English or Irish setter, occasionally with a strong disposition to curl, as in the celebrated champions Reuben and Regent.

12. The *color* is much insisted upon. The black should be rich, without mixture with the tan, and the latter should be a deep mahog-

any red without any tendency to fawn. It is admitted that the original Gordons were often black, tan, and white; but, as in all our shows the classes are limited to black-tan, the long arguments which have been adduced on that score are now obsolete. A little white on the chest, and a white toe or two, are not objected to; but a decided frill is considered by most judges to be a blemish. The red tan should be shown on lips, cheeks, throat, spot over the eyes, fore legs nearly to the el bows, hind legs up to stifles, and on the under side of the flag, but not running into its long hair.

THE IRISH SETTER.

This breed has long been known to sportsmen throughout Great Britain as a good one, especially in point of stamina, and a class was set apart for it at Birmingham in 1860, a year before the black and tans were similarly favored, though, I think, hardly from so flattering a cause, and most probably from the circumstance that Mr. Jones, of Oscott, who was then a prominent member of the committee, possessed two specimens of the breed, which he had recently obtained from Ireland, but, to his disgust, Major Irving, who judged the class, awarded the first prize to Mr. R. F. Onslow, of Herefordshire; Mr. Jones getting a second only with his Cario, with which dog, however, under the same judge, he beat a better class in 1861, including Mr. Watt's Ranger, a slashing one in appearance, but, unfortunately, with a pedigree which was disputed. In 1863 Major Hutchinson brought out Bob, whose pedigree exhibits a strain of the celebrated La Touche breed, and with him he carried off the chief prizes at Birmingham, Cremorne, and Islington in 1864, leading to his selection for the illustration of the article on the Irish Setter in 1865. He was, however, not a typical specimen, being too heavy both in frame and head, and obviously overtopped, although otherwise useful, and, I have reason to believe, thoroughly good in the field. In 1867 Capt. Allaway exhibited his beautiful brace, Shot and Grouse, which were generally accepted as showing all the peculiarities of the breed, and of such a fine formation, that Shot, considered by me inferior in shape to his brother, obtained the silver cup for the best setter in the show, after a warm dispute between the two judges, Messrs. Lang and Walker, in which the former, an excellent and experienced judge, stuck to the Irishman throughout, while the latter was as strongly in favor of Fred II., a well-known Laverack, and the referee was called upon to decide between them. Capt. Allaway maintained his position till 1871, when Capt. Cooper brought out his Ranger, a son of Hutchinson's Bob, and also straining back on the dam's side to the La Touche kennel. At length in 1873, Dr. Stone came out with his Dash, who was admitted to be almost perfect in shape, and of the true type. He took every prize until age compelled his retirement in favor of Mr. Hilliard's Palmerston, who may now be considered the best public representative of the breed. Dash is of Dr. Stone's own strain, which he has kept to himself for twenty-five years, in color blood-red, showing white on his head and toes, and also on his neck, with great quality, and a faultless frame.

There is no reason to suppose that any improvement had taken place in this breed in its native country until very recently, when the institution of local shows seems to have stimulated Irish breeders to fresh exertions; but in the exhibits which have been made on this side the Channel the chain of progress has been unbroken from Carlo to Dash and Palmerston. In the field trials, the Rev. J. C. Macdona has raised its character by producing his Plunket at Shrewsbury in 1870, after which he was sold to Mr. Purcell Llewellin, and took prizes at Vaynol, Southampton and Shrewsbury. This dog was very small and hitch-like in appearance, and rather light in color, but his pace was very great, though not perhaps quite equal to that of the Laverack Countess, while his style of going and his attitude on the point were far superior to hers. He was bred by the Hon. D. Plunket, and combines the blood of that gentleman's kennel with the La Touche and Hutchinson strains. Mr. Purcell Llewellin purchased him in the height of his successes, and bred several average dogs from him out of Kate (of the Knight of Kerry's strain) including Kina, Kite, and Kitty; while another litter, out of Buckell's Min, contained Marvel, May, and Knowing,* less successful than the former, both on the bench and in the field. With the solitary exception of Plunket, however, no Irish setter has shown anything like high form in the field trials, Mr. Purcell Llewellyn's Samson, who is above the average, being crossed with the Laverack Prince through his dam, Carrie, though both are entered in the Stud Book as Irish setters.

After a great deal of discussion, a separate class has been made in Dublin and elsewhere for reds and white and reds, it being shown that there are two distinct strains of the Irish setter, of these colors respectively. The white and reds stand no chance in the open classes, and yet it was considered hard to debar them from all prizes, especially as by some good judges they are thought to possess better noses than the reds. According to my judgment the rich red, or blood-red color as it is described, is made a little too much of, and I should strongly object to the passing over of excellence in shape because the color is too pale; a marked instance of which happened at the Brighton show of 1876. Here one of the grandest bitches I ever saw in shape, size and quality, who had won several prizes in Ireland, and moreover of excellent blood, succumbed to very mediocre animals, simply because her coat was too pale in color, though very little, if any, paler than that of the above-mentioned excellent dog Plunket. If this class had been judged by points, the bitch in question would have distanced her competitors, because she would have been credited with a full allowance for all other qualities, and could only have ten points altogether knocked off for the negative value of color.

The old breeds of this dog most celebrated are the O'Connor (generally known as La Touche), Lord Dillon's, Lord Clancarty's, the Mount Hedges, Lord Rossmore's, and the Marquis of Waterford's. In modern days Dr. Stone, Major Hutchinson, Capt. Cooper, Capt. French, Mr. H. B. Knox, Hon. D. Plunket, Capt. W. Allaway, W. Hilliard, Mr. Lipscombe, Mr. C. Brien, and Miss Warburton have been most successful on the show bench; but, with the exception of Plunket, none of them have proved the excellence of their strains at any field trials.

In *points* the Irish setter only differs from the English as follows:

1. The *skull* is somewhat longer and narrower, the eyebrows being well raised, and the occipital prominence as in the pointer.

2. The *nose* is a trifle longer, with good width, and square at the end; nostrils wide and open, with a nose itself of a deep mahogany or a very dark fleshy color, not pink or black.

3. *Eyes, ears and lips.*—The *eyes* should be a rich brown or mahogany color, well set, and full of intelligence; a pale or gooseberry eye is to be avoided. *Ears* long enough to reach within half an inch or an inch of the nose, and though more tapering than in the English dog, never coming to a point; they should be set low and close, but well back, and not approaching to the hound's in setting and leather. Whiskers red; lips deep, but not pendulous.

5 and 6. In *frame* the Irish dog is higher on the leg than either the English or the black and tan, but his elbows are well let down nevertheless; his shoulders are long and sloping; brisket deep, but never wide; and his back ribs are somewhat shorter than those of his English brethren. Loin good, slightly arched, and well coupled to his hips, but not very wide; quarters slightly sloping, and flag set on rather low, but straight, fine in bone, and beautifully carried. Breeders are, however, going for straight backs like that of Palmerston, with flags set on as high as in the English setter.

7. *Legs* very straight, with good hocks, well-bent stifles, and muscular but not heavy haunches.

8. The *feet* are hare-like, and moderately hairy between the toes.

9. The *flag* is clothed with a long, straight comb of hair, never bushy or curly, and this is beautifully displayed on the point.

11. The *coat* should be somewhat coarser than that of the English setter, being midway between that and the black and tan, wavy but not curly, and by no means long. Both hind and fore legs are well feathered, but not profusely, and the ears are furnished with feather to the same extent, with a slight wave, but no curl.

12. The *color* should be a rich blood red, without any trace of black on the ears or along the back; in many of the best strains, however, a pale color or an occasional tinge of black is shown. A little white on neck, breast or toes is by no means objectionable, and there is no doubt that the preponderance of white, so as to constitute what is called "white and red," is met with in some good strains.

In his *work* the Irish setter is fast and enduring; his nose is quite up to the average of fast dogs in delicacy, and to those who are limited to a small kennel he is an invaluable aid to the gun. His style of going is very beautiful, with head well up and feeling for the body scent; he has a free action of the shoulders, hind legs brought well under him, and a merry lashing of the flag on the slightest indication of scent—often, indeed, without it. His advocates contend that he is as steady as any other setter when once broken, but, as far as my experience goes, I scarcely think this position can be maintained. Neither Plunket, nor any that I have ever seen of Mr. Purcell Llewellin's breeding, nor indeed any of those which I have had out in private, have been always reliable, and I fear that, like almost all other setters of such high courage, it must be admitted that he requires work to keep him in a state of control fit for immediate use with the gun. In this respect, and indeed in delicacy of nose, both the English and Irish setter must yield to the black and tan of the best strains; but to do the same amount of work, at least a double team of the last mentioned must be kept.

I have not yet obtained a good portrait of the Irish setter, but hope to obtain one in time for the republication of these articles in book form.

In comparing the three breeds of setters, we should have to place Countess and Nellie (English) against Plunket *solus* to represent the Irish, while the black and tans could only muster Rex, who on a good scenting day would have stood no chance with either of the three from want of pace, though on a bad one he could as certainly have taken every point.

Mr. R. Ll. Purcell Llewellin's Laverack Setter bitch, COUNTESS.

* This is either a typographical error or mistake of Stonehenge's, as Knowing is out of Kate and not out of Min.—ED.

The Pointer.

KNOXVILLE, Iowa, March 8, 1877.

EDITOR CHICAGO FIELD.—In response to your able and worthy correspondent "Hannibal," we emphatically say, give that noblest of dogs, the well bred English pointer, all the dues that belong to him; and we think these include all that can be attributed to any dog. His splendid and symmetrical form, the acme of beauty and agility, his fine satin coat, ever bright and glossy, the very ideal of our imagery, the faultless limbs in such harmony and proportion, that the slightest movement only exhibits their combined loveliness. The eye, too, beaming with more than human intelligence, gives to the whole contour an expression of grandeur so inimitable, that we fail to see on what reasonable grounds he should be denied the front rank. Couple too with all these the indisputable fact that he possesses a nose superior in scenting power to any other sporting dog, that he has more general intelligence, is much more easily trained, retains what has been taught him longer, is much less headstrong, and you have the summation. His gentleness, obedience, and affection for his master, stands without a parallel. His genuine fitness for most of the sporting grounds of the United States stamps him indelibly as the coming dog of America. The boundless prairies of the great West, the burning plains of the sunny South, proclaim him as *the* coming dog best suited to most of the game of these vast regions. Experience, too, that most potent instructor, has taught me, that for the prairies of Iowa, the pointer is *the* dog. Take him if you please with his long haired rival on a warm sultry day in August, and see which proves to be the more enduring dog. While the one is burning up of thirst, the other seems to be only in his natural element. Take them out of a wet muddy day, the coat of the setter is filled with mud and water, while the pointer seems to experience little or no difficulty. The setter you must wash and curry—the pointer is ready for his kennel at once. Take them out together in a November snow, the feet, feather and coat of the setter are filled with freezing snow and ice, whilst the pointer frisks through the deepest drifts with the utmost impunity. Your beautiful setter must be well groomed with brush and comb, or he is far from being that prodigy of perfection he is claimed to be; at least, I think so.

Take the two out again in the Spanish needles, cockle-burrs and burdocks; while the long, silky-coated setter, heavily feathered, is down on it, busily trying to free himself from these serious incumbrances, the satin-coated pointer finds and points your game in not only modest, but grand style. After the day is spent in the turmoils of a long and weary hunt, you return with your brace—the pointer may show a few scratches; but mark you! the groomer, let him be owner or menial, if he do not get his hands and arms worse scratched in grooming your silky setter, he will indubitably fare better than your correspondent. The setter may do as well in the Eastern and Middle States as the pointer, but even then no better. I gather this all from the school of experience; and the field of performance is equally as good for judging as the show bench, if not the better of the two, between these rivals. Then, too, the pace, range, staunchness, and staying qualities of the pointer in my judgment, mark him not only the equal, but the superior. I do not make these assertions because I am prejudiced against the setter or any of his breeders, but in justice to the noble but now down-trodden pointer—this dog, that in the days of yore afforded gentlemen on either side of the Atlantic such fine field sport. I am indeed glad to note the fact, potent with meaning, that some of the most noted and trustworthy breeders are giving the pointer that attention his high qualities as a sporting dog demand. Prominent among these none are more worthy the everlasting gratitude of American sportsmen than the founder of the first American Kennel—the indefatigable A. C. Waddell, as also, his gentlemanly partner, Jesse Sherwood. These gentlemen are persistently holding their course, and striving manfully to please their customers, and rendering that justice between man and man that alone should satisfy the most fastidious. They are turning out some as fine dogs as ever sniffed the tainted air, both pointers and setters—the bluest of the blue.

Allow me, Mr. Editor, to remind you of your famous visit to the opening of the Waddell kennel, nestled among the quiet shades of Newton, N. J. What a pleasant trip you must have had, courted by the pleasant sunshine, and invigorated by the balmy air of May 23d, 1874. I know you and your friends must have enjoyed it to the fullest measure. Waddell will smile when he recalls the incident, as well no doubt as yourself. 'Tis one of the pleasures of the past, never to be enjoyed again, but always to be pleasantly remembered. And as you, Mr. Editor are perhaps as good a judge of sporting dogs as the country affords, in justice to the old dog Phil, and his breeding mate Dream, I fancy I can pay them no higher compliment than to quote from your report, viz.: "Old Phil, a magnificent black pointer, undoubtedly one of, if not the finest specimens of the pointer in this country. Mr. Colt I know always considered him one of the best dogs in this or any other country. Waddell's beautiful pointer bitch Dream is in whelp to him. This progeny ought to be very fine."

Now we think, judging the reality from the shadow (allow me to say), they have some of the finest dogs in their kennel of which the continent can boast. Not only the bluest of the blue, but even the much derided native. And we venture the prediction fearlessly that if judged by that infallible rule, the tape measure, they will compare favorably with dogs on either side of the Atlantic. I think if the tape was oftener brought in requisition, there would be much less dissatisfaction with exhibitors. In conclusion, I may add, that though the pointer is a made dog, so well and scientifically has he been bred that we find the finest breeds able to reproduce themselves in descendents, endowed with the satin like coat, and the fine rat-like stern of their ancestors, and in fact, with all the characteristics of a highly organised and beautiful race. Not long since the pointer was a general favorite with sportsmen, and the hot headed setter was discarded; now, however, the reverse is the case; whether the pointer is deteriorating, and that of the setter improving, or that the tastes and requirements of the sportsman have changed, I know not. Perhaps both have been influential.

Truly yours, H.

BREAKING DOGS.—If you would know how to break young and old dogs, read the American Kennel and Sporting Field, by Arnold Burges; sent post paid on receipt of $4. Address Arnold Burges, Hillsdale, Mich., or Marsh & Co., publishers CHICAGO FIELD, 170 East Madison street, Chicago.—[*Advertisement.*]

Mr. Von Culin to Brutus.

DELAWARE CITY, Del., March 5, 1877.

EDITOR CHICAGO FIELD:—In your issue of March 3d, appears a letter from "Brutus," of Pottsville, Pa., upon the subject of express companies. This is a subject which has too long been neglected by the sporting fraternity, at the expense of all who have use for dogs, and to the filling of the pockets of the express companies. Every man who has bought a dog, sold a dog, changed a dog, or bred to a dog at a distance, can a tale unfold of wrongs he has received at the hands of the *Adams* Express Company; let him speak! His silence does himself and his brother sportsmen an injury. "Mohican," do it again, only hit *harder*; no, I know you can, and many will follow with additional reasons why the American Express Company should be patronized in preference to the Adams, not only in the transportation of dogs, guns and ammunition, but in the entire business of the American sporting fraternity. No mean traffic, I can assure you, is done by the vast numbers of business men, required to support so many sporting papers, breeding kennels, fire arms and ammunition manufacturers. Outrageous charges, did I hear you say? yes, and wholesome advice, too, as far as it goes; but tell it all, "Mohican." Now let me say a few words here for the benefit of all who at any time may want to send dogs away by express. First of all, don't ship by the Adams if there is any other office in your town. If you are obliged to *start* the dog or other goods by the Adams, consign it to the nearest American express office to your place (if you will write to their office, 65 Broadway, New York, they will send you a card of officers and rates) which the Adams Company will not do (for reasons of their own, which I will show further on) with the charges from New York to the place of destination; if the place of destination is not on the card, write to the New York office for instructions. The request will be attended to, and your dog cared for while in their care. The Adams' Express agent at Philadelphia informs me, through our recently appointed sub-agent at Delaware city, that dogs are a nuisance, and they don't care to carry them. The Adams' Express agent at Wilmington, Del., says dogs are no use and more bother than they are worth. The agent at Kirkwood, Del., growls at every dog which comes to his office. The growl among the agents in this vicinity originated with the Bismarck rascality, and starts afresh with every request written upon the boxes "to please feed and water the dog," to do which does not accord with their chronic state of laziness; to receive their percentage is one thing, and to work for it another. Dogs boxed, they will not be received unless they are boxed, weighing less than 100 pounds, double classification rates must be charged, no matter if dog, box and all does not weigh ten pounds, they will not carry him from one point to another, if only one mile, for less than $2.50. They will carry 200 pounds of any other freight to New York for the same money. Brutus says, "now I don't blame the express companies at all for charging so high, for they must feed these dogs when going any distance, and should they get hurt or killed, the company must pay damages." That some humane agents do feed dogs as they pass their route I know, but oh, how few they are. That they are always fed I deny, and I defy the company to show it. During the last twelve months I have received and shipped by the Adams over 100 dogs, via Philadelphia, Baltimore, Kirkwood, etc., etc., and nine dogs out of every ten, came in a starving and famishing condition; until a few weeks ago, we had no agent at this place, and were obliged to ship by the above named places; and at Kirkwood (let the weather be what it might), the dogs were invariably left standing on the platform, from the arrival of the 10 A. M. train, until the mail wagon traveled seven miles to our place, and I could gear up and go for them. Many dogs have been injured from this cause. Two months ago I received a pair of blue blood setters from Dayton, Ohio, one of which will never recover from the effect of a cold contracted by a six hours' exposure to driving winds and sleet, and I have had more than one die within twenty-four hours after its arrival. More, I have had dogs shipped to me with large deep water vessels, and convenient feed boxes, filled to the lid with food, with large legible requests to feed and water; not a drop of water in the vessel, nor a morsel of the food disturbed, and the dogs exhausted for want of nourishment. Knowing, as we do, that the feed we put in is all the dog will get until he arrives at his journey's end, we are obliged to send nearly as much food (in weight) as there is dog, and of course obliged to pay as much charges on the food as we do on the dog. Not a particle of use putting in a vessel for water, as the first time it is lifted into a car the water is upset, and good-bye water, until dog and water meet in the kennel of his new master. Obliged to feed indeed! Damages forsooth! Brutus, you are not posted, my dear fellow. Do you know one of the latest Adams' *rules?* Since the establishment of the Adams' agency at this place we are obliged to sign a contract *at owner's risk*, or we can not ship our dogs by the Adams'. Besides this, I was obliged March 2d, when I shipped my pointer bitch Jule to Stamford, Conn., to be served by Bingo, to pay so much for expressage and so much for contingencies. One-fourth of the dogs I have sent with charges prepaid, were sent as unpaid and collected at the other end. How they can make this seem consistent, when their rules require all charges on dogs to be prepaid, is the question. On several occasions I have deposited money to insure them, and on two occasions I have presented the receipt of the consignee, given by the Adams Express agent at their place, and they refused to refund the money, giving no reasons. I hold these receipts yet, and suppose I shall have to whistle for my money. Sue for it, you say. Perhaps you have not tried going to law, as I have, with this organized gang. They are worse customers for a poor man to deal with than Robin Hood was in his time for the rich. Mr. Brooks is not the only one who has failed to receive the damages "Brutus" speaks of for valuable dogs lost. I can state a case or two nearer home than Bismarck was. If you will turn to the CHICAGO FIELD of Sept. 30, 1876, you will find a few more facts interesting to those who may have occasion to send dogs by express. "Brutus" says that "dogs are treated as helpless persons." No doubt of it, my dear fellow, for they consider all shippers of dogs as helplessly in their power, and they treat them both alike. Many times when I have paid out three times the money in having a bitch returned to me that I paid on sending her off, I think of the hot day in July when I visited the Great Eastern. We were very thirsty; we walked up to a bar where they were selling water by the glass, three of us each drank a glass of water, I gave the man a dollar and he returned me a quarter change. Rather high-priced water; but you see how the case stood. Just so the Adams Express Company think they have the American sportsmen. If you don't like the way we treat you, send them by some other route, *if you can.* Now, to show the meanness not only to shippers but to other express companies, I will give one from among the many examples I could relate: Two weeks ago I received an order signed by the agent of the American Express Company at Tomah, Wis., to the Adams Company to ship to a gentleman in that place a dog from me, with charges to collect, and he would guarantee payment of the same. I presented the order to our agent; he sent it to Philadelphia, and the agent at Philadelphia (who is chief of our route,) refused to recognize it. Why, because the dog was to be sent by way of New York (the nearest American Express office), and from there by the American Company and not by the Adams Company, as far as they could carry it. The Adams Company are of the opinion we have no way out of the difficulty; but I think differently. I understand from good authority that the American Company will soon open an office in Philadelphia. If so, I will, for one, travel to Philadelphia, a distance of 85 miles, with every dog I ship, in order to ship by said company. The American Co. have proven themselves accommodating, and I feel sure if the Am. Kennel Club would approach them upon the subject showing the importance to an accommodating company of doing the express business for sportsmen, they would reduce their present double rates to the same as charged for poultry and other live stock. Gentlemen sportsmen in general and the kennel club in particular neglect not this duty.

Yours Truly, M. VON CULIN.

A BENCH SHOW IN AUSTIN.—Henderson, Texas, March 14, 1877.—*Editor Chicago Field:*—I would like if we could have a bench show in Texas, say in Austin next November. There are many fine dogs in the State and plenty of game, Mr. Tasker to the contrary notwithstanding. And then it would be so nice to have the representative of the CHICAGO FIELD with us and of us. What say you? I think we could convince you that your correspondent Mr. Tasker, in his letter of the 18th of January, from Philadelphia has done Texas great injustice. I conclude from his discription of the State that he saw but little of it; and opine that he fell into rough hands. Judging from the water he drank he must have been "bull dozed;" or it may be some enterprising land shark in showing him his real estate took him a snipe hunting; it is frequently done, and rarely enjoyed by the "bag holder." Come along and we promise to show you deer, turkeys, chickens and quails in quantities to suit your taste, and no extra charge.

Yours truly, W. F.

Distemper.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, March 19, 1877.

EDITOR CHICAGO FIELD:—The mortuary list of field game dogs as published weekly in the columns of the CHICAGO FIELD, is growing alarmingly great, and as upon its roll are found names of inmates of kennels in the North, South, East and West, it looks as if distemper of a virulent and epidemic type was visiting and scourging our land. To breeders and owners of sporting dogs it would be of inestimable value, and to those making canine pathology their study, most instructive, to give a brief synopsis of the most noticeable features or peculiar symptoms attendant upon the disease and just prior to death. We feel confident that the editor of the CHICAGO FIELD will give insertion to any such memoranda in preference to the bids for condolence generally accompanying the funeral notice, if brief concise and to the point.

Our object in soliciting such is, if possible, to decide whether the malady be distemper, or pneumonia, or pleuro-pneumonia with serous effusion, and if remedial measures avail ought in prolonging life.

Death, except in epidemic distemper, rarely occurs during the first ten days—never, we believe, without cerebral or visceral complications—while by far the greater number die at the close of the third or opening of the fourth week. On the CHICAGO FIELD roll a number of deaths are given as taking place on the third and fourth days. Now in these several instances the malady was of the epidemic form, or else the animals perished from some other disease; complications may have existed, it is true, but if such be the case, the premonitory or initiatory symptoms must have been overlooked This may be tedious reading, but we wish to rid distemper of the bad name imposed upon it by meddlesome careless practitioners, if possible. Dogs have often died in eight and forty hours, in the first stage of pneumonia, from congestion of the lungs, and it is not always easy to determine whether we have distemper showing itself or the congestive stage of pneumonia.

Brother sportsmen do not forget that even the best of kennels, and with occupants in health, partake somewhat of the character of hospitals, for keep them as clean as water, disinfectants, air and sunlight will, the dwellers therein must of necessity inhale the exhalation of their companions, and this be it never so slight is a species of contamination. Consequently when sick, your dogs cannot stand such heroic treatment as is borne by their more fortunate—and yet most unfortunate—roustabout, all-time-at liberty, brethren. Kenneled dogs do not therefore bear purging well, and in truth they seldom require it, as they are rarely over-fed or over-fat, while being always given the most suitable diet, in measured quantities, they cannot gorge themselves.

The first thing necessary in beginning the treatment of each and every disease, is a purge or aperient, the text books inform us. Mankind, from Noah down, has been ever prone to physic his cattle, his hogs, his dogs, his family and himself without call or cause; and veterinary surgeons, especially the knonist, to coin a word, being thus advised, should have omitted mention of all catharics in their canine therapeutical treatise, and trusted to intuition in man for the exhibition of this one thing needful. Had they so done, the flag of many a dog would be now waving above the heather, which, with him who waved it, possibly now imparts to our drink its fragrance and its flavor.

Lamentably deficient upon a still more important subject are all text books, for they make symptomatic treatment subservient to the treatment of disease. The truth is that, until sportsmen learn to treat symptoms as they present themselves to our notice, and give no thought to disease per se, their best efforts must prove unavailing, and their faith in the eternal fitness of all things remedial be badly shaken.

Nature keeps up and increases her stock of wild animals by in-breeding, yet as domains decrease and restrict her creatures' limits, even they display marked deterioration in size and strength, and the power of warding off disease is less than of yore: *e. g.* the deer of our southern States, and the disease called "black tongue;" or the game birds of England, the pheasant and partridge, most noticeably, and the malady termed "the gapes or pip." How much the more detrimental, then, must be our in-breeding of dogs—where the strongest and best are not, as in nature, always the lord of the harem—and, other things being equal, it is true that such are more subject to disease, with less vitality to withstand the poison and consequently the mortality amongst them s often very great.

A third shortcoming in most pathological works is the neglect to insist upon the liberal employment of disinfectants. Too much cannot be said of their usefulness in sickness or in health; by their free exhibition alone, confirmed disease often melts away, while without them, seemingly trifling affections prove fatal, and many maladies are protracted or prolonged. Most of these purifying agents are reliable, and even the coal-oil of commerce is not without this property, but of all, give me, more especially in sickness, the bromo-chloralum, for it is safe, sure, clean and inodorous. Carbolic acid is now being injected into the lungs of persons suffering with pulmonary disease, and is said to be of advantage, but we have seen dogs laboring under lung trouble fight with all their poor prostrated power against being returned to their kennel in which carbolic acid, in a dilute solution, had been sprinkled, and they as soon as introduced would have a paroxism of coughing painful to witness. It is needless to mention, if my explicit directions were followed, the poor brutes did not have to undergo a like punishment the second time. Bromo-chloralum, on the other hand, is not objectionable to the sick ones, in fact they will freely partake of water containing a fair portion of the liquid, and in one case the suffocated brute lapped a strong solution of it, to his curative, and, we believe, lasting benefit.

In the treatment of distemper, in either kenneled dogs, or those kept on the chain, do not begin with a purge, an emetic or a febrifuge, because the books or some high authority advise it; in fact, give not a single dose of medicine, unless you see a demand for it. Take your favorite to your room, and have that room made a quiet one during your examination of the dog. Let him act, and he will so act, just as he feels, and carefully watch his movements, his breathing, his thoughts, etc.; next feel for the heat of his body, clap the ear against the chest, and listen to the sounds made during inspiration, expiration, and the intervening rest or pause. The animal has dropped down, as if tired out the moment the room is reached, and you find the pulse away up in the thirties or forties, and proportionately weak. Think you this exhausted, blood poisoned creature is in need of a purge! Can he stand an emetic? No! What he needs is something to keep life in him; and to keep life in him his heart must be kept acting. Well, how can, a cathartic or emetic strengthen the weakened muscular heart structure? Not much! No, what we must do is to give the most nutritious and easiest digested food, as beef tea, beef essence, and milk; and to support life, until such material can be transformed first into blood, and next into muscle, which is strength; we must use freely of stimulants, and the alcoholic ones are by far the best, as whisky and brandy; wine, though of service during convalesence, is not desirable in so great prostration on account of its small, comparatively, percentage in alcohol, and to make these the more palatable combine them with milk; and give them in liberal quatities oft repeated until the heart strikes with increased force, and the pulse beats with its wonted fullness, but with lessened frequency, and the lower they fall, and to nearer one hundred, so much the better and brighter the prospects for recovery. If the prostration be alarmingly great, and the alcohol fail to produce the desired effect, delay not a moment, but give every hour or half hour from three to five grain doses of the carbonate of ammonia in a little almond mixture, or what is preferable in a pill made with very firm or stiff conserve of roses. Pills so made will grow leavened but they rarely swell to such a size as to prevent their easy exhibition, while the advantage consists in the drug being disguised in taste and the more readily swallowed.

The above measures will seldom disappoint unless the blood poison overwhelm, by its virulency, the vital spark, when of course all efforts prove unavailing. The chasm bridged, be ever on the guard for new complications which may present themselves, and meet them fearlessly; and the only way to do this is to examine the dog each day, or oftener at the outset of the fever, with the same care you first displayed.

But your dog is not a kenneled one, and has been kept on the chain, and you know he is of constipated habit and therefore is in need of some physic. Well, in that case try an enema of soap and water—soap suds—to which add a half teaspoonful of the oil of turpentine, and remember this will unload the rectum while the chances are it will also arouse the peristaltic action of the intestines and compel to evacuate themselves. Why is this better than a light purge? It is better on many accounts; first, your dog's stomach is at this time irritable, but if not, it soon will be so, and the presence of a drug will not be of benefit to it; second, most cathartics act by the irritation their presence produces, causing the intestinal—gastric as well—mucous membrane to pour out an undue amount of its secretions, and thus wash before it all *debris* remaining in the intestinal tract. Is the stomach already rebellious? Try a hyoscyamus pill of about four grains weight, and in an hour or so repeat it; and if that fail give a five grain powder of subnitrate of bismuth every half hour; if still irritable, then use boldly but cautiously, two-drop doses of hydrocyanic acid diluted, *i. e.* the officinal acid, repeated every half hour until the stomach will retain the food and stimulus; but do not continue its use in the hope of preventing a recurrence; wait until vomiting again is present and then employ the acid again. The stomach quieted, the intestinal tube relieved, and the dog seemingly comfortable, the tonic plan of treatment as recommended by any of the standard treatises on canine therapeutics, should be begun and continued until convalescence is well established, when it may be withdrawn by degrees and the animal accustomed to a general diet. Gentlemen, use your brains more and your physic less, and the more unfortunate will call you "lucky."

On the seventh, eighth or ninth day, while listening to the dog's breathing you miss that gentle soughing respiration you were accustomed to hear, and the ear is greeted (?) with a crackling noise, resembling the rolling of a lock of hair between the fingers, and at the same time you discover the animal's pulse to have suddenly increased in frequency, being sometimes very rapid; you listen to the action of the other lung and find it full of coarse rattling, for it is striving to do the work of its inflamed associate as well as its own, and this extra exertion induced a more free excretion of mucus than is normal. Now we have the most common of distemper complications present, viz: pneumonia, or inflammation of the lungs; and it may be confined to one lung, or it may implicate both. Delay not a moment, nor await its fuller development, but give one-sixth grain doses of tartarized antimony—emetic tartar—every two hours, combined with a little opium, about one-half grain, until the respirations lessen in frequency and the dog curls himself up as if he would sleep. These powders should be continued thereafter at intervals of four or six hours, until all alarming symptoms disappear. To the above recipe I am accustomed to add two grains of the nitrate of potassa, and if the animal display signs of suffocation, also the one-third of a grain of calomel. Feed lightly at the commencement, but if the prostration be great, stimulate as directed above.

Fits supervening upon pneumonia render the case grave indeed, but still dogs not infrequently have these convulsions every half hour, or even oftener for days and yet recover. My medication of them has chiefly been limited to the compound sulphuric ether. Hoffman's anodyne, given in liberal doses, one to two, or even more, teaspoonfuls, every fifteen, thirty or sixty minutes, well diluted with water. An enema of gruel, containing a teaspoonful of laudanum, and a teaspoonful of the anodyne—the whole to amount in quantity to four tablespoonfuls—should be thrown up the rectum every three or four hours, and the longer it is retained the better. Nourishment should be allowed in fair quantity, but the stimulants must be withdrawn.

Diarrhœa is well treated of in the books, especially in Mayhew's valuable treatise, and to them I would refer you.

Mayhew's sanitary and police measures cannot be improved upon, and consequently need not be repeated.

In the above I have intentionally omitted much, as applying to sporadic or even endemic distemper, and confined myself to its epidemic form, and I have spoken more confidently, than I otherwise might, from having a breeder—a twenty-five year's one at that—in the city, who is always expecting distemper to visit his kennel, and who is rarely disappointed in that expectation, but who laughs it to scorn, as he has no fear of it; and years ago when the remark was made, "we do not dread distemper, for we have never lost a dog of our own by it;" he chimed in, "nor I either, never, and it ain't half as loathsome or fatal a disease as mange."

I congratulate that gentleman in Boston who, after losing one pup after another, declared his intention of hereafter pursuing the homœopathic treatment—not that I believe in Hahnemanic philosophy, far from it—and hope he will be rewarded, for homœopathic treatment is far superior to meddlesome medication. GEO. E. SUMMERS, M.D.

Canine Notes From England.

[*From our Resident Correspondent.*]

LONDON, England, March 2, 1877.

From the accompanying pedigree it will be seen that the winner of the Waterloo Cup is not what may be called "fashionably bred," though she contains one sixteenth of Canaradzo, and traces back in two distinct lines through the Brewer, to the Bedlamite and Cherito cross. Queen's dam appears to be uncertain; but it is said that Lord Derby only had produce from two bitches, namely, Clarabella and Deborah; if, therefore, she is from the former, she and Celebrated were half-brother and sister. Her owners have refused 1000 guineas for her, the intending purchaser, Mr. McCulloch, wanting her for the Australian Waterloo cup, run next July. Failing in his offer, he has secured Conster; but the price has not transpired. It is asserted that Coomassie was originally sold for £6. Harry Hall has received a commission to paint a full-length portrait of her.

PEDIGREE OF COOMASSIE (WINNER OF THE WATERLOO CUP, 1877).

- Caffey's Celebrated.
  - Queen.
    - Dam uncertain.
    - Lord Derby.
      - Brewer
        - Larriston.
        - Hopmarket.
      - Lady Bathilde.
        - Bapta
          - Skyrocket.
          - Shame.
  - Caffey's Clarabella.
    - May Morning.
      - Beacon
        - Bluelight.
        - Frolic
          - Waterloo.
      - Minnehaha
        - King Leah.....
        - Croxleth
          - Forward.
          - Jessa.
    - Regalia.
      - Monarch.
        - Mustard, by Manslayer.
      - Harkaway
- Allen's Albatross.
  - Magic.
    - Longfellow
      - Cannon's Clipper.
      - Patch.
    - My Lady
      - East's Cantal.
      - Efficient.
  - Cygnet.
    - The Brewer
      - Larriston.
      - Hopmarket.
    - Glimpse of Glory
      - David.
      - Java, by Judge.
- Tulloch Goram (Thompson's).
  - Canaradzo
    - Beacon.
    - Scotland-Yet by Wigan.
  - Annoyance
    - Heart of Oak.
    - Miss Johnson
      - Admiral.
      - Miss Quirk.

Reports from hunting quarters assure us that sport during the last fortnight has been of an improved order, and that the Prince of Wales and his royal brother of Connaught have been enjoying themselves right well with hounds. The Duke has left the "Midlands" and betaken himself to the Emerald Isle, where he is now the guest of the Marquis and Marchioness of Ormond, at Kilkenny Castle, where he is very warmly received. As hunting, however, is not a sport of much interest in the West, I will forbear to chronicle any of the doings

I am pleased to see by the columns of the CHICAGO FIELD that there are some at least who do not intend that beautiful variety, the pointer, to be entirely snuffed out. True, it is the fashion just now on both sides to prefer the setter to the pointer; but fashion with dogs is as fickle as it is with ladies' bonnets or the color of their hair. Speaking of that, there is such an excellent story going about of a fashionable dame and her *aqua d' or*, that I must beg a few lines in order to retail it. The lady, whose head quarters for the hunting season was at Melton Mowbray, went for a few day's visit not far distant, and discovering she had forgotten the "lotion" she used to keep her hair of the fashionable golden hue, dispatched a groom for the precious stuff. In bringing it to his mistress, the man carelessly lost the stopper and the whole of the mixture spilled over the neck and shoulders of the horse he was riding, originally a rich dark brown; it turned into a pronounced tortoise shell and will be some time before it resumes its proper color. The horse has been facetiously christened "Aureoline." But to my muttons—the pointer. While allowing that many good and experienced sportsmen consider the setter incomparably the better animal, especially in rough countries, it is scarcely questionable but that at the commencement of the season a well-broken pointer must bear the palm, and there are plenty who will use none other. For wild or unpreserved, or wooded countries or where partridges are scarce; then, of course, good spaniels are preferable to either. Neither pointers or setters, however perfectly broken, are of much service late in the season when birds have been driven to cover. To such a rage, however, has the fashion for setters grown that while good specimens find ready sales at high figures, the neglected pointer may be obtained in all his pristine beauty for a mere song. So much for the vagaries of fashion.

It appears to me that spaniels of the larger breed deserve well the attention of American sportsmen; they are quick to learn, companionable, hardy, docile, and are capable, in fact, of being made the *ne plus ultra* of a sportsman's dog. The spaniel is a dog of the most ancient lineage, and known in England before the wars of the Roses. In the middle of the 16th century His Grace of Northumberland trained one to set birds for the net, and it is presumed that the spaniel is the progenitor of our modern setter, which was produced either by selection or by crossing with the pointer or hound. The larger, heavy feather varieties are known as field spaniels, and the smaller ones "cockers," from their employment in putting up the woodcock. Of field spaniels, or, as they were formerly called "springers," there is the Sussex, the Clumber and the Norfolk, but the last mentioned is scarce, if, indeed, it exists at all in a state of purity. The chief varieties of the cocker are Devonshire and Welsh, and are generally supposed to possess a cross of the Blenheim or the King Charles.

Both the Clumber and the Sussex are rare breeds and seldom seen except on the show bench; they bear no resemblance to each other, except in point of size, their characteristics being very pronounced. I know very little about the working of the Sussex, but the Clumber is usually of a resolute, willing disposition, though slow in habit. The most fashionable of the family is a large self colored black field Spaniel, with a straight and exquisitely fine coat, longish in the body and short on the leg, this is the dog that wins all before him on the bench, but the sort that we generally find shooting men effect is a liver and white, very much of the same build but differs, chiefly in the coat which is very much inclined to curl and not so silky in texture; these latter are supposed to possess a considerable proportion of the old Norfolk blood, and though they now-adays find no favor in the ring, are far preferable to any other sort for sporting purposes. They are excellent water dogs and are often broken to retrieve both by land and water.

Besides these there is the curly coated Irish water spaniel and the old English water spaniel: the former however is not correctly named, he is a retriever and not a spaniel proper, indeed it has often been decided that he is ineligible for any other class of spaniels than that clearly designated "Irish water."

The chief breeders and fanciers in England are Messrs. T. B. Bowers, Fletcher, Lort, Langdale, Bullock, Spurgin, Boulton, Brandreth, Farrow, Gillett and Albison.

In Scotland and Ireland the spaniel is seldom used and almost unknown.

The prices of Sussex and Clumber run high; but for working breeds remarkably low; good, handsome, and well-bred dogs may be readily obtained at £2 to £3 a piece, but show dogs command fancy prices.

CARACTACUS.

Rip Rap to Americus.

NEWARK, N. J., March 11, 1877.

EDITOR CHICAGO FIELD:—In looking over your interesting paper of the 3d inst., we noticed a short communication addressed to us by "Americus" in relation to the remarks on the color of the red Irish setter, alleged to have emanated from the "Squire." Permit us to write again, that we have it from the "Squire" himself, that he did not make any remarks of the kind. Gentlemen who have the honor of the "Squire's" friendly acquaintance, know that he is thoroughly and perfectly reliable in any and all his remarks. Again, we meant exactly what we wrote, that the columns of the CHICAGO FIELD are too valuable to be filled with such small personal matter, and in response to the question of "Americus," "why then should he (Rip Rap) so fill them without occasion" as "Americus" made the occasion himself, he has no right to complain if some others furnish him with the other side of the question. We can truthfully say, that being an admirer of all manly sports, like to see fair play, in which we think the readers of the CHICAGO FIELD will join us most heartily—hence our quiet letter to your paper in January last.

It may not be out of the way for me to state here that it is only in the last few years that good sporting journals have been published in this country; we mean such papers that gentlemen who loved horse, dog, rod or gun could take into their families for general reading and information on sporting subjects—the old *Spirit of the Times*, as edited by "York's fall son," was the only one. In this wide country where true and manly sport is growing greater and greater every year, the few sporting journals now published never need be dull and uninteresting for the want of material of the very best kind to fill their columns for the benefit and edification of their readers. So we again write, drop the small personal matters, especially those, which true or false are of no possible consequence to the sporting fraternity, and before closing this subject I can safely say that the CHICAGO FIELD is second to no journal in this country in the ability and good taste with which it supplies the wants of its many readers; may their tribe increase.

Permit me to say to "Americus" that we don't growl—his remarks to the contrary notwithstanding. No, sir, we don't growl, never did, and don't propose to begin at this time; life is too short for such questionable luxuries. We prefer to leave that canine peculiarity to some of the curs that exhibited themselves at the Centennial dog show.

Lastly, we trust we do not trespass on any brother, clerical or lay, in the use of this word, but as all things, no matter how good they are, even our communications as well as those of "Americus," we are compelled to use it. Lastly, in the matter of affidavits allow us to say to "Americus" that we visited the "Quaker City," in fact passed some time there, and among the experiences thrust upon us—no matter how—we found the average Philadelphian, so to speak, fully equaling, in tricks that are vain, the heathen Chinee of historic memory; that some of the affidavits we were called on to investigate were made on the same principle as boats for the Schuylkill canal (one of the attractions of the Quaker City). These boats were generally built by the mile and cut off in lengths to suit; so with the affidavits of our Centennial experience.

The advice of "Americus" "to let it drop," is good; as a rule we don't take advice worth a cent, but, with your permission, Mr. Editor, we propose to take that advice when we are good and ready—next?

RIP PAP.

"WHY WILL YE DIE?"—Bellefonte, Nottoway Co., Va., March 10, 1877.—*Editor Chicago Field:*—The reports from all quarters show that the fearful scourge to the canine race, distemper, is committing sad havoc not only amongst the kennels of imported dogs and their progeny, but is attacking the sturdy native in all its virulence. The last two numbers of your journal contain no less than 27 deaths of valuable animals by distemper. Breeders and sportsmen of America let me implore you to try a simple remedy, and in twenty cases out of twenty-five a certain preventive. I am aware there are several most excellent drugs, also preparations for this terrible disease, but how many are there who can even administer for a dog when disease has taken hold? I have never lost an animal by distemper yet. I say use garlic, garlic, garlic. I fully indorse the following from J. H., of Cleveland, in a recent issue; and I think you will agree with me it can with advantage be republished again:

"My remedy is not original, as I saw an account of it some years ago in an English journal, and have adopted the method ever since, with invariable success. The writer says: "I formerly used to lose two-thirds of the pups I bred, although using all the remedies given in different sporting journals and works; but for the last ten or twelve years I have never had a single case of distemper in my kennel. My plan is simply this: soon as I take a pup from the bitch, I give twice a week doses of garlic, and continue this treatment till the dog is a year old, after that time I consider him safe, as the disease generally attacks dogs between six and nine months old. While the pup is very young, a piece of garlic, the size of a pea, will be enough for one dose, and as it grows older it may be increased to the size of a bean, or a hazel nut. If at any time it should purge too much, the dose should be diminished. In cases where distemper has attacked a dog, I would give garlic three times a week, and keep him warm and dry. In nine cases out of ten this will effect a cure, and has been used with great success.' I carry the remedy a little farther by giving the garlic, one piece of the bulb cut up and mixed in sufficient quantity of food for four dogs until the animals are fifteen months or two years old, in fact until their education is completed. At most seed stores a paper of garlic seed can be purchased for ten cents, and these ought to be sown in the garden at once, which in a few months will make sufficient bulbs to last an ordinary breeder a year. For those who do not possess a garden, they can buy the garlic at any Dutch grocery sufficient for ten cents to last a month, there being no lack of these stores in almost any city and town in the Union."

JOHN M. TAYLOR.

DEFINE BLUE BLOOD.—Cincinnati, Ohio., March 17, 1877.—*Editor Chicago Field:*—We noticed in the CHICAGO FIELD a week or two ago, that Mr. L. H. Smith claims to have been the first importer of blue blooded dogs. May we ask him to define what he means by the term blue bloods? Can Irish or black and tan setters of pure blood receive the honor of the name? Can Irish Gordons (so-called) or Irish and English cross-bred setters, such as Mr. Farrar's well-known Carrie, be so classed? A few of us think the Irish setter has an equal right with his English brother to be thought *blue*, but if we are mistaken we want to known it. Mr. Smith will no doubt put us in our proper place, and if we know the meaning of the term we think we will have to correct him and put him in his proper place as to priority in importing blue bloods. If the Irish are not to battle under the *blue* flag we want to known it at once, that we may raise the banner of the "Royal Reds" and defend it against blues and natives. Yours, BUCKEYE.

DAISY.—Messrs. Waddell and Sherwood's setter bitch Daisy has visited the St. Louis Kennel Club's champion Rock.

Blue Blood.

CHICAGO, ILL., March 19, 1877.

EDITOR CHICAGO FIELD:—When will the extolling of the superiority of recently imported dogs and their progeny and the disparagement of the natives cease, with more acts than words to prove all that is claimed? I for one am desirous to have the problem solved. From all I read in your paper I believe the majority of your correspondents consider all the setters in this country prior to 1870, natives. Now, I for one am not willing to accept that theory, for from my earliest recollections of the setter, more or less good dogs have been annually brought to this country, and are the sires and dams of our present native strains.

Frequent reference is made by correspondents to such celebrated English authors as Stonehenge, Laverack, Idstone, etc. Let us see what they say about the setter. Stonehenge says: "If we collect together twenty of the best setters in England, we shall observe a marked difference in their structure, and coat and texture; all may be true setters, but totally different in some respects, and representing in their conformation the idiosyncrasies of their respective breeders. We attach the greatest importance to a pedigree *when it is the authenticated pedigree of good performers.* Undeniable some dogs, boasting a long line of ancestors, have not been and are not the best performers; this information we have received from men giving any money for a dog, and, about £1,000 a year for a moor—men who are not only good shots but good dog masters, going out not to kill game but to see their dogs behave well. Other men, great stickers for blood and breeding, have asserted in print that perhaps one in fifty they breed is a good animal." Laverack says, "a great controversy has been going on of late years as to whether our breed of setters are better or equal to those of the olden time. I *am decidedly of the opinion they are not.*"

The importance Stonehegue attaches to pedigree is that it shall be a pedigree of good performers. With him I agree, and it is just this pedigree our best native dogs would be able to produce had a record been kept. Laverack's opinion that setters of the present day are not equal to those of olden times affords a very fair conclusion that if the blood of olden times has been preserved in our natives they are even though bred in America fully equal if not superior in blood to be recent importations. I should be very sorry to think that the sportsmen of this country have not received the best blooded setters to be had in England, but let us for a moment look at Laverack's work and see what he says about a pure breed. He says: "There is no better test of a pure breed of setters than a perfect uniformity of race, that is, in color, form and coat, and never throwing back to some other form or color unknown to the breeder." He also says "the tail should be set on high, in a line with the back, curved or cimeter shaped, but with no *no tendency to turn upward.*" As some of the recently imported dogs produce exactly the opposite of what Laverack says is right, can we, under the authorities to which the blue blood defenders cite us, believe all recent importations pure bred? Certainly the liver color which is being so largely produced from many recent litters of blue blood leads us to believe that a cross has crept in which can hardly be well accounted for, as I can find no record in Mr. Laverack's kennel—where the foundation of it produced liver color; and until Pride of the Border was imported, it was strongly contended that liver was not the popular color for a setter; of course in this all did not agree. But before recent importations where is the sportsman who took any pride in his kennel that would have bred to a dog that carried his tail over his back. I think they were very few; great stress has been laid on the ears being set low on the head, which neither adds to or detracts from the value of a dog for field purposes. It only shows more fully the dome of the skull which gives a handsome appearance to the head. We are pointed to their winning prizes at the Memphis Field Trials as establishing their rightful claim to superiority—the natives can point with as much pride to the same trials for their superiority as the blue bloods, but it is a very slight thread to hang a great reputation on. In your paper of the 18th A. Burges admits, as we believe any honest man must, "that the *best* of our natives are the equal of any dogs under the sun for field work, but in the stud many of them fail." With regard to their failing in the stud he may be correct; time will tell. But by breeding native bitches to the best imported stock dogs this can be proved, and to that end I propose to breed a Prairie-Ranger bitch that has produced some fine performers from a native dog, to Rob Roy, and shall be glad to make known the results. If their field qualities are improved they will be good indeed. Mr. Burges also says: "The greater portion bred each year from native sires and dams the country over are cur-like in looks and working qualities." Will he not go even further and say this sometimes is the case with blue bloods, or does he forget Di and a host of other pure blue bloods? Do not forget the bad and remember only the good ones; let sportsmen have *all* the facts, not forgetting at Memphis the only bench show that I recollect of where the imported and native competed in the same class; the natives won their share of prizes, viz.: first in the English setter puppy class and second in the aged class, and they have so far won their share of prizes at field trials. One thing is sure, the recent importations have created in the breasts of sportsmen a desire to have the best, let it be blue blood or or native, or a cross between the two, which will eventually result in producing the best strain of setters the world ever saw. It has also been the means of introducing field trials where every sportsman can plainly see the old system of half broken dogs is of no use, and that a dog broken to field trial rules affords double the pleasure to sportsmen that the old slack style did. I for one say let us all try and breed the best we can; let us by exhibiting at bench shows and field trials, convince all which is the better strain to continue to breed. SHAMROCK.

Names Claimed.

VIC AND ANNIE.—Nashville, Tenn., March 11, 1877.—*Editor Chicago Field:*—I claim the name of Vic for my lemon setter bitch. Vic is pure native; she is by Brick; Brick is out of old Buck by old Joe; Vic's dam was out of a pup of old Kate, by Williams' Sank. I also claim the name, Annie (after my little girl) for my lemon and white bitch pup, whelped January 27th, 1877. Mr. Irby Morgan, Jr., of this place, has two pups of the same litter for which I claim the following names: For red setter dog pup the name Mace; for lemon and white bitch pup the name Lena. These pups are out of Birdie, Jr., by Shot; Birdie, Jr., is out of Birdie, Sr., by Shot; Birdie, Sr., is out of Norah, by Otto II; Norah is out of old Fan by old Otto (imp.); Otto II is out of old Buck by Joe; Shot (father and grandfather) is out of Meg Merriles by imp. Sport; Meg Merriles is out of an imported bitch by Jackson's Old Red (imp.) These pups are litter brothers and sisters of Dr. Ed. Franklin's White and Capt. Calvin Davis' Brooks. J. C. BROOKS.

PILOT JUNIOR, YOUNG PILOT, ETC.—Edina, March 17, 1877.—*Editor Chicago Field:*—I claim the following names for my pups, bred by Waddell & Sherwood: Pilot Junior, a light red dog, whelped August 6, 1876, by Pilot, out of Fan; Young Pilot and His Sister, a pair of blue Beltons, whelped ——, by Pilot, out of Adams' Dot; Carrie II, a deep blood red bitch without white, whelped July 1, 1876, out of Carrie (Stoddard stock), by Pilot—the same as sire of numbers 1, 2, 3, (now dead); Gipsey's Daughter, a deep blood red bitch, with black nose and eyes, a trifle of white on breast and a little on each toe; Kaiser's Daughter, a deep blood red bitch, whelped February, 1877, out of Carrie, by Kaiser. Yours Truly, JESSE SHERWOOD.

FANNY ESLER.—Atchison, Kas., March 12, 1877.—*Editor Chicago Field:*—I wish to claim the name of Fanny Esler for my white and black ticked puppy, born August 16th, 1876; dam C. F. Demuth's Laverack bitch Pickles; sire A. Burges' Rob Roy. Fanny is the smartest pup I ever saw, and will make the "natives" awful tired this Fall; she is marked like her sire and also resembles him in build. I can cheerfully recommend Mr. Demuth to my brother sportsmen who are in want of first class stock, as he is a gentleman in every particular.
H. R. BOSTWICK, Sec'y A. S. C.

BASHAW.—Baltimore, Md., March 12, 1877.—*Editor Chicago Field:*—I claim the name of Bashaw for my pointer dog. Bashaw is a full, deep liver color, out of W. C. Hazel's Dolly by his Don, and will be two years old next April. His dimensions are: Length of head, 9¼ inches; eye to nose, 4½ inches; spread of ears, 15 inches; nose to root of tail, 39 inches; length of tail, 11¼ inches; girth of chest, 27½ inches; height at shoulder, 23½ inches; weight 46 lbs. Yours, &c., R. H. SMITH.

MERRY KATE.—Edina, March 17, 1877.—*Editor Chicago Field:*—I claim the name of Merry Kate for my red Irish setter bitch pup out of Waddell & Sherwood's imported Frisk by their imported Grouse.
W. W. ACKERMAN.

WEALTHY.—Mr. J. Von Lengerke, West Hoboken, N. J., claims the name of Wealthy for his red Irish setter bitch by K. G. White's (formerly Foulkes') Tom, out of White's (formerly Goodenough's) Lady.

A REMEDY FOR DISTEMPER.—Millerton, N. Y., March 14, 1877.—*Editor Chicago Field:*—Noticing so many fatal cases of distemper, I send you a receipt obtained from an old hunter, which has proved almost a specific for the distemper when used about here. The remedy is the costar (or wart) that grows on the inside of the fore legs of horses; peel it off, feed to the dogs when the first symptoms of the disease appear, and they will have it very light. Most dogs eat it as readily as beef steak. I lost two promising pointer pups with the disease, and then I obtained another and gave him the costar when he was first taken with the distemper, and he was not sick two days. If those raising dogs would try it I believe the lives of many valuable ones would be saved. It will not harm any dog, and costs nothing for a trial. It has cured some very bad cases about here, and I would like you to give the receipt in your paper for the benefit of sportsmen generally.
SYLVESTER TRIPP.

A Dastardly Dog Destroyer.

STAMFORD, Conn., March 16, 1877.

EDITOR CHICAGO FIELD:—An incident occurred here a few days ago which furnishes another illustration of human turpitude, and emphasizes once more the necessity for some more adequate legal protection of dogs, which, like the thoroughbred horse of the hunting field, have an absolute value, that should secure for their owners the same protection which their other legitimate property is supposed to enjoy under our laws. The occurrence to which I now particularly refer happened in this wise: Mr. Wm. L. Brooks, one of our prominent citizens, owns, perhaps, as valuable a kennel of pointers as can be found in the country. Among other fine dogs was the thoroughbred pointer Brownie, which was in all respects a worthy scion of the celebrated canine family from which he sprung; he was out of imported Jessie by Bingo. A few days ago Brownie happened unfortunately to trespass upon the premises of a neighbor by the name of Nichols. The latter took a gun and deliberately killed the dog. When it is stated that so far as known the dog had done no damage, and in any event the owner was amply responsible, and is known in the community as a man of liberal and and generous impulses, who would not hesitate a moment to satisfy any just claim against him, the base and wanton character of Nichols' act can be estimated. The worst of it is there appears to be no legal redress for such an outrage. A man's horse or cow can not be slaughtered with impunity, even when they are trespassing, but a dog, worth as much as either, is exposed to the mercy of every dog killer like this Nichols, just as soon as they are out of the owner's sight, or happen to run upon the premises of such a churl. This may be good enough for the common curs that range about the public streets of our towns and cities, but the law should make some discrimination in favor of dogs who, by superior breeding and infinite pains in training, have been raised in value to at least the price of a good horse, to say nothing of the less tangible but not less important value which every true sportsman places upon his field companion and his fireside favorite. The feeling that your hunting dog no matter how valuable or how highly prized, may be shot at sight almost by every scoundrel who happens to owe you or it a grudge, or, as in this case, merely from "pure cussedness," is not calculated to encourage the breeding of the better class of dogs, and is a heavy load which the sporting interest of the country has to carry. It ought not to be so, and it need not be so in a popular government like ours, if the sportsmen of America shall, with a united voice, bring their case to the attention of the legislatures of their respective States. The unprotected condition of valuable dogs (legally) is an anomaly—an absurd inconsistency in the statute books of most of all the States of the Union, and one which often, as the instances above mentioned, results in great loss and annoyance to a large class of our population.

But if there is no adequate legal redress for such a wanton outrage as I have above reported, the perpetrator may at least be sure of whatever punishment there is for him in the detestation with which every decent man in the community must hold his base act. To be known as a dangerous neighbor, a vindictive churl, a choleric idiot, can scarcely be a desirable reputation, even for a man capable of such an act. But the moral epidermis of such fellows is like the hide of a rhinoceros to the opinions and criticisms of their neighbors. The only way to reach them is through their pockets, and the law should enable that to be done, or, failing in that, the law should open the jail doors to receive their carcasses, so that they will no longer offend the sight of civilized people. Ever for the right, SILVER STRAIN.

The Laverack Bitch Countess.

We give in this issue a portrait of the Laverack bitch Countess (dead), the property of R. Ll. Purcell Llewellin, Esq., Ashby de la Zuche, Leicestershire, England. Countess was whelped March 1, 1869; was a blue Belton, by old blue Dash, out of Moll, and litter sister to Llewellin's Prince and Nellie, Raymond's Fairy, and L. H. Smith's Victress.

Countess was a remarkable bitch, being both a bench show and field trial winner. The following are her winnings:

Bench Shows.—1st, Crystal Palace, 1870; 1st, Manchester, 1870; Champion, Birmingham, 1871 and 1873.

Field Trials.—1st, Vaynol, single stakes; also 1st with Plunket in the braces; 1st, Devon and Cornwall, single stakes, 1872, and 1st in the braces with her sister Nellie; 1st in single stakes, Hampshire trials 1872, 2d in the braces with her sister Nellie; 1st with Nellie in the braces, Vaynol, 1872, and 2d in single stakes to Nellie; Champion plate for best pointer or setter, Vaynol, 1872; 3rd in the braces with Nellie, Rhiwlas, 1873, and third in single stakes.

Mr. Farnsworth's Carlowitz is a son of Countess, and the only one of her progeny in this country.

The London *Field* of March 3d, contained a portrait of Countess, of which, however, ours is not a copy, the photograph from which it was taken having been kindly furnished us by Mr. L. H. Smith. An article of considerable length and interest by "Stonehege" accompanied our English cotemporary's portrait, which we have copied since it describes the relative merits of the English, Irish and Gordon setters, giving the characteristics of each breed, and also includes a new scale of points, which we think superior to those now in use. For a further description of this remarkable bitch and her pedigree in full we refer our readers to this article.

The New York Bench Show.

NEW YORK, March 17, 1877.

EDITOR CHICAGO FIELD:—In assuming the responsibility of Superintendent of this show, I do so with the greatest confidence that the managers have only one object in view, viz.: The improvement of the various breeds of dogs.

The judges will be chosen for their well-known capabilities and unbiased opinions and those sending dogs may rely on having fair judgment as far as the committee are concerned. In all probability a noted English judge will act as advisory judge, particularly in the non-sporting classes.

The premium list is now in the hands of the printer. The prizes are valuable, and embrace nearly all breeds of dogs. All prizes offered in cash will be paid in gold coin before the show closes.

In addition to the prizes offered by the club, numerous and valuable special prizes have been promised, none of which will be of less value than $50. When all are received they will be published in a separate list. The non-sporting classes will receive a good share of the special prizes, and it may be expected that such a show of St. Bernards, mastiffs, shepherd dogs, terriers, etc., will be collected together as never has been seen before in America.

The place of holding the show (Gilmore's Gardens) is without doubt the finest and best place in the world to hold such an exhibition, plenty of light and air and enough room to hold over 2,000 dogs if necessary.

I have great pleasure in inviting all breeders to enter their dogs, as I am sure they will find everything done for the care and comfort of their dogs. Entries close April 25th. Prize lists, etc., can be had by applying to me—box 2,832. Yours truly, CHAS. LINCOLN, *Supt.*

POINTER VS. SETTER.—St. Louis, Mo., March 16, 1877.—*Editor Chicago Field:*—As to the superior, the pointer or the setter, it is my desire to say that I own both, and have worked both in the brush, and in the water and ice, and believe from my own experience, based on practical tests, that the most sportsmen find the setter to better fill their requirements, and therefore *the* dog, since he will die from exhaustion in the sun and freeze in the cold before he will give in; which cannot be said of the pointer.

"Eland's" theory of long and short hair is but the childish whim of an old man. A race horse is not a cart or plow horse no more that a setter is a pointer. Set aside, therefore, the short or long hair theory. I have worked both (and good ones, too, at that) in this and also in the Old Country. The man who, duck shooting, would expect a pointer to break ice to retrieve ought to be sent to the penitentiary without judge or jury. The inference is, he never possessed an A No. 1 setter. I am convinced the setter is the dog. If well bred he will die in the harness.

Regarding the effect of the severe Winter on quail, I will say that I know for a fact that there were three coveys in the vicinity of Madison, and that no sportsman but myself was aware of their existence. I found them after the severe weather of the 15th of February, and was surprised to see but about one-fourth of the birds left in each flock.
WM. VIE.

MR. SNELLENBURG TO MEPHISTO.—New Brighton, Pa., March 19, 1877.—*Editor Chicago Field:*—In you issue of the 17th inst., "Mephisto," in answer to "Ortyx Chicagoensis," has seen fit to step on my toes in reference to my challenge to Mr. Von Culin, offering to match my Bismarck pup Sam for $500. "Mephisto" says "braggadocio," "such bombast," "barking dogs never bite," etc. Let me say, friend "Mephisto," your insinuation that such bombast does not become a man, I hurl back at you and will say that Mr. Von Culin *did back down*, or took water, as you term it. My challenge did not savor of braggadocio; was it not accompanied by a forfeit of fifty dollars? Nor did I limit Mr. Von Culin to a Plunket pup, but said anything of the age of 16 months in Mr. M. Von Culin's kennel, knowing at that time he had some of that age. I do not claim to be a native champion, but when such broad assertions are made as were by Mr. Von C., viz.: That Bismarck, although the sire of over 200 pups, out of as fine bitches as the country can produce, never got a worthy representative, then I was touched in a tender spot, and I was willing "to put up." Now, "Mephisto," let me say a parting word and I am done: When you issue a challenge to run your dog, as I did, accompany your challenge with a forfeit, and the public will think you mean business. JOS. J. SNELLENBURG.

THE ADAMS AND AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANIES.—Belleville, Ill., March 12, 1877.—*Editor Chicago Field:*—In your issue of the 3d inst., I notice an article from "Brutus" defending the Adams Express Company in regard to their charges for freight on dogs. I will give you my experience. In January last I shipped by Adams Express a pointer pup (duly boxed) to Centralia, *about 65 miles* from here. I prepaid $3, being *part* of the charges due, the balance to be paid by consignee. Last month I received from Hillsdale, Mich., a setter pup, shipped by American Express, the charges (*in full*) upon which were $4.00; and Hillsdale is at *least four hundred and fifty* miles from here. The pup must have had good care, too, for he reached me in fine condition and had both food and water in his box. Sheriff Weber has lost a fine one-year old Gordon setter pup recently, of distemper, and has another down with the same disease; the latter is recovering. Like everywhere else the disease seems to be more prevalent here this winter than usual. My last week's items were published under the head of Belvidere notes. Please notice the correction, lest the people of that burg might think I have been telling fish stories. DODGE.

JOHN TO MEPHISTO.—Crown Point, Ind., March 17, 1877.—*Editor Chicago Field:*—In your issue of to-day I noticed an article signed "Memphisto, wherein he speaks of some shoe he has that I can use, providing it fits me. Would he kindly give the measurments more definately and I will quickly tell him whether it will or not. A five hundred dollar shoe ought to be well made, fit neatly, and not get out of shape after being once used to such an extent as to render the getting one with a higher heel necessary for any special occasion.

I have been wearing two all Winter that cost only four and a half, with rubbers as a protection, and find they are very useful for a poor article. Now "Mephisto" has not this five hundred dollar shoe just a little rubber around it somewhere for the same purpose? Do let me know everything about it. I am as anxious to know as a child to get a promised toy. JOHN.

WADDELL'S PILOT.—Claremont, N. H., March 12, 1877.—*Editor Chicago Field:*—Permit me to correct a mistake in the publication of the pedigree in your last issue of Waddell's Pilot, now dead. I notice the name of Pilot's dam, Nellie, given as Capt. Henry's, which is an error. Nellie was imported by Capt. Hovey and soon after presented to me; she was never bred from after I gave her away. I raised several litters from her. The first by an imported red Irish setter called Nimrod, then owned by me, and the last and best of which Pilot was one by my red Irish Dick, who is now in the sere and yellow leaf and almost blind. It is best to have these pedigrees as straight as possible, and so I make the correction. Nellie was a beautiful deep orange and white English bitch, and very stanch. WM. JARVIS.

WHITE.—Nashville, Tenn., March 16, 1877.—*Editor Chicago Field:*—In your paper of Feb. 24th, there is an article from Mr. Brooks claiming the name of White for my setter pup. There are several mistakes in it which I would be glad if you would correct. In the first place my address is Nashville, instead of Franklin, Tenn. The pedigree should read *thusly:* out of Franklin's Birdie, Jr., by Franklin's shot; Birdie, Jr., is out of Franklin's Birdie, Sr., by Shot; Birdie, Sr., is out of Brown's Norah by Brown's Otto II.; Norah is out of Brown's Fan by old Otto; Otto II. is out of Campbell's Buck by Campbell's Joe; Shot (father and grandfather) is out of Horton's Meg Merriles by Franklin's imp. Spot; Meg Merriles is out of imp. bitch Kate by Jackson's imp. Red. By publishing this you will oblige, Respectfully yours,
ED. N. FRANKLIN.

MR. WHITMAN CORRECTS "ORTYX CHICAGOENSIS."—*Editor Chicago Field:*—In your issue of 10th inst., I find in the article signed "Ortyx Chicagoensis," a mistake I wish to correct, as I have no desire that an unjust fame should be gained by my breed of Prairie Rangers. In speaking of the breed he says one won a prize at the first Memphis field trials. In this he is mistaken. I had two of Grouse's pups there entered in the bench show and one won the second prize in the English setter class—Leicester being first. With the other I won first prize in the puppy class; in both classes winning over blue blood. What they may do in field trials yet remains to be seen. J. H. WHITMAN.

DETROIT NOTES.—Detroit, Mich., March 17, 1877.—*Editor Chicago Field:*—J. N. Dodge has sent his blue belton bitch Nell to Rob Roy. At the same time W. B. Wells, of Chatham, Ont., also sent his Licester-Dart bitch. Mr. Dodge received from Gen Rowett, Carlinsville, Ill., on the 14th inst., a pair of young beagles. They are black, white and tan, and are little beauties, and are a good addition to his kennel. He has also added to his kennel a fine red Irish bitch, which he purchased from Revere Gay of this city. It is Mr. Dodge's intention to breed her to Burges' Rufus. JONES.

THE IOWA FIELD TRIALS.—Edina, Mo., March 17, 1877.—Let me urge you to say all you can in favor of the Iowa field trial on chickens, as I think the time and place suggested by Mr. George Waddington all right and proper. Should the trial come off, it would be attended largely from here, and by sportsmen who cannot go to Nashville.
WM. W. ACKERMAN.

THOMSON & SON'S COLLARS.—Messrs. Thomson & Son's (311 Broadway, New York) new choke collar is the best of the kind we have seen. It is so arranged that the collar can be fitted to any dog's neck, so that while it effectually prevents the dog from slipping the collar, he can't be choked by it.

PROPERTY IN DOGS.—At the Guelph (Canada) police court last week, Phillip Kribs was charged by Moses Webster Osborn (colored), with having shot the plaintiff's dog on the 27th ult. Fined $5 and costs, and $15 was ordered to be paid plaintiff as the value of the dog.

PRIDE OF THE FRONTIER.—Mr. W. Brickerton, of Brooklyn, has sold to Mr. Leonard of Montague street, same city, for $150 his black and tan Gordon setter dog Pride of the Frontier out of Fisher's Flirt (dead) by Howe's Duke.

SUE.—The orange and white setter bitch Sue, belonging to the Waddell & Sherwood Kennel, has whelped 8 by the St. Louis Kennel Club's champion Rock—6 dogs and 2 bitches—4 pure white and 4 lemon beltons.

PLATO.—Mr. Geo. H Permort, of Minneapolis, Minn., has sold his pointer dog Plato to Mr. Robert McMullen, of the same place, for $75. Plato is by Dilley's Ranger out of Gillespie's Fan.

SAM.—Mr. J. J. Snellenburg, New Brighton, Pa., has sold his orange and white setter dog Sam by Bismarck, out of Flora II. to S. S. D. Thompson, of Pittsburg, Pa., for $175.

DUFF.—Col. F. G. Noyes, of Clinton, Iowa, has lost from distemper his Gordon setter puppy presented to him by Mr. E. C. Waller; out of Coyne's Belle by Picket's Dexter.

DISSOLVED PARTNERSHIP.—Messrs. Waddell & Sherwood have dissolved partnership. The kennel has been divided between them, and each individually will carry one on.

KATTY.—F. H. Bierbower's (Maysville, Ky.,) red Irish setter bitch Katty by Plunket out of Kitty has visited the St. Louis Kennel Club's Memphis Field Trial winner Erin.

GIPSY.—Mr. R. W. Stafford, this city has sold to C. F. Demuth, the setter bitch Gipsy full sister to his (Demuth's) Kate. Gipsy has lately visited J. W. Knox's Belton.

ROB ROY—STAR—DI.—Mr. M. B. Wells, Jr., (Canada) Leicester dart bitch Star and Mr. J. T. Blackburn's (Marshaltown) Laverack bitch Di, are visiting Rob Roy.

BLACK BESS.—Mr. J. J. Snellenburg, New Brighton, Pa., has lost from distemper his black, tan and white bitch Black Bess, by Knox's Belton out of Nellie.

BELLE.—Dr. S. J. Coyne's (Chicago) prize black and tan Gordon bitch Belle has visited W. J. Farrar's (Cleveland, O.) imported black and tan Gordon dog Rapp.

BETTIE.—Messrs. Waddell & Sherwood's imported Gordon setter bitch Bettie has visited E. E. Chase's (Edina, Mo.,) Gordon dog Rascal.

UNFORTUNATE.—Mr. P. H. Bryson has lost by distemper all of Maude's pups by Luther Adams' champion Memphis field trial winner Drake.

GIFT.—Mr. C. F. Demuth, Fort Dodge, Iowa, has sold to R. W. Stafford, Chicago, the setter bitch, Gift, by Rob Roy out of Pickles.

FRISK.—Messrs. Waddell & Sherwood's setter bitch Frisk has visited their imported red Irish setter Grouse.

KELPIE.—Mr. H. W. Gause's (Wilmington, Del.) red Irish setter bitch Kelpie, which visited Echo, has missed.

BELLE.—Mr. A. H. Stuart's (Marshall, Texas) Belle has visited Tom, the Memphis field trial winner of '75.

ROB ROY—NELL.—Mr. J. N. Dodge's (Detroit) Nell visited Mr. Burges' Rob Roy on the 17th.

PEG.—The Leicester-Dart bitch Peg has visited the St. Louis Kennel Club's champion Rock.

Chicago Field.

To the Trade.—News Dealers will be supplied with THE FIELD tarough the Western News Co., to whom all orders should be sent.

Subscription Rates.—One year, $4.00; six months, $2.00; strictly in advance. United States postage free.

Contributions solicited from all parts of the country.

All Communications upon any subject, or for any department, and intended for publication must be addressed to the Editor of CHICAGO FIELD, accompanied by the writer's name and address, not necessarily for publication, but as a private guarantee of good faith. Communications addressed to the employees in the office will not receive attention in the columns of the CHICAGO FIELD.

The Field Score Blanks, for reporting Shooting, Turf and Base-Ball ummaries, will be furnished free of charge, on application to the publishers.

Money should be sent by Postal Order, Draft on Chicago, or Registered Letter, and made payable to

MARSH & CO., Proprietors, 170 E. Madison St., Chicago.

N. ROWE, (MOHAWK).....*Editor and Manager.*

CHICAGO, SATURDAY, MARCH 24, 1877.

THE ABOLITION OF POOL SELLING.

The bill to prohibit pool selling in the State of New York has passed the assembly and has gone to the senate, where it is as certain to pass as it is to receive the signature of the Governor; it may, therefore, virtually be considered a law.

As might be expected, the measure does not meet with the approbation of managers and owners of the trotting tracks, nor of the owners of Jerome Park. Our cotemporary the *Turf, Field and Farm* who has been so long advocating this measure and looking for it as the panacea for the cure of all the existing evils of the turf, recognizing that the fruits of its doctrines are not palatable to its readers, tries to smooth matters over by endeavoring to show how much advantage is to be gained by abolishing the pool box.

"Instead of sitting down and weeping over the lost battle it is far wiser to prepare for the new order of events. Extravagant raving is simply childish. Blind fury is always impotent. The park managers should take pains to disseminate the fact that what many regarded as an objectionable feature has been removed. They should labor to make the moral community see that a race track without cabbages and big squashes as a side exhibition, is just as harmless as one with these rural badges thrust into prominence" says our cotemporary. This would be very good if the moral community could be made to think so; but it so happens that the *moral community* will not entertain any such idea; and we are satisfied that the hobby of our cotemporary of combining religion and the turf will never be a reality.

That portion of the community which the *Turf, Field and Farm* designates the "moral community" looks upon the turf, pool box or no pool box, as immoral, degrading and the initiatory step to vice of all grades. There is no disguising this fact, consequently the bait thrown out will not catch the fish, and will therefore fail to "increase the entries" for the reason that we do not believe "will figure so numerously in the entry list, gentlemen who are fond of horses, who possess the means and who are sensitive to the charges of lending themselves to the gambling mania," but on the contrary the effect will be to decrease materially the list of entries, far more than these gentlemen who are fond of horses and who have the means, will "supply the deficiency." And with the entries decreased will the attendance be correspondingly for the "*moral community*" cannot be depended on to supply the deficiency.

And why? Because the bill does not suppress gambling on the turf nor does it diminish it, for our cotemporary acknowledges that gambling on the turf cannot be suppressed, but only revives a system of side betting which when in vogue, from the fact that it gave the bettors the opportunity to quibble about their previous statements, gave rise to brawls, and made the turf the scene of many a disgusting fight and was the cause of more fraud than under the pool box. It was this very system which brought the turf into the bad repute it was in days past, notwithstanding the assertion of our cotemporary that "the passage of the bill would bring to the front the gentleman stakeholder of the olden time," who by the way was not always a gentleman.

The park managers fail to see the logic of our cotemporary. The soothing balm that "the full fruits of the new policy will not be experienced all at once. If there is not a large increase in the gate receipts this year keep firm in the right, strictly enforce the rules and wait for the harvest. Next year you will begin to reap," does not alleviate the aching pain in the pockets of the park managers which they see coming in its most acute form. They have to deal with hard facts; they have to foot the bills.

The sophistries of our cotemporary have placed it in an uncomfortable position; it recognizes this fact and tries to postpone, as long as possible the exposure of the fallacy of its theories. It can not, however, postpone the exposure of the emptiness of its pretensions to reform, for it is remarkable to note that while it has waged war against the pool box it announces as a great boon the restoration of "the gentleman stakeholder of the olden time" certainly a distinction without a difference; and if this is the species of reform we are to get from its labors then has the mountain been in labor and brought forth a very little mouse.

Now, as we have said before and repeat again, we are not the advocate of gambling in any shape or form; we have no admiration for the pool box, and would be glad could we see gambling in every shape and form done away with, not only on the turf but on every other event. We, however, do not close our eyes to facts; we see them as they are, not as we would wish them, and we recognize clearly that it is impossible to separate the turf from gambling. It is no more gambling to buy a pool for $25, than bet $25 with a friend; the act is the same. Since, therefore, it cannot be prevented let us then control it and divest it of its most hideous features which this new bill of the New York State legislature does not, but on the contrary develops; and that we are right we quote the following from the petition of Messrs. August Belmont, Leonard. W. Jerome and other owners of Jerome Park to the New York State Legislature to exempt Jerome Park from the provisions of the bill:

"That in order to obtain the necessary means for offering such prizes and rewards, it has been found absolutely necessary, in the case of the American Jockey Club, as in all other cases of the same kind throughout the world, to secure the attendance of the general public at these exhibitions of skill and endurance, and to stimulate the interest of the general public in the development and improvement of the breed of horses.

That, to this end, nothing has been or can be found so effective as a well ordered and well conducted system under which all persons who attend these exhibitions and take an intelligent interest in them, may safely and fairly stake such sums of money as they think proper, upon the accuracy of their judgment, in regard to the qualities and merits of the animals which contend for the prizes and rewards above described.

"That the directors and managers of the American Jockey Club, having in view the permanent success of that institution, have matured, after due investigation and in the light of practical experience, such a system; under which the stated exhibitions of skill and endurance aforesaid have been for a long time past conducted with perfect good order, in the presence of great numbers of the most respectable and the most intelligent citizens of the State and of their families; and finally, that under this system the funds of the American Jockey Club for the establishment of the prizes and rewards afore-mentioned have steadily increased until from the sum of $15,000 annually so expended before the formation of the American Jockey Club they have reached the sum of $80,000, offered during the past year, for the improvement of the race of thoroughbred running horses in this Commonwealth."

"Proclaim it from the house tops, etc., and you stab the turf in a vital spot," we recommend our cotemporary to change to "indulge in foolish vagaries to merely please a handful of fanatics and you stab the turf in a vital place." And that we are not alone in this opinion we quote the following from the Kentucky *Live Stock Record*, the editor of which knows whereof he speaks, since there are but few men in America whose opinion is entitled to so much weight:

"We have no particular admiration for pool selling, we have never advocated or opposed it, but have always felt sure that the turf itself in time would cure all the evils connected with the system. This act abolishing pool selling and betting in New York is only the entering wedge to the breaking down of the Eastern turf, and the revival of the old statute—still a law—prohibiting all kinds of racing in the State, and the turf papers advocating this prohibition of pool selling and betting will find to their cost that they have been merely the tools in the hands of some Puritanical fanatics, who would regulate every one's conduct by their own narrow standard.

Under an old statute, mentioned above and still in existence, racing and trotting are prohibited in New York, and it was under this act that racing ceased in New York State about 1815, shortly after the great match between Peytona and Fashion, except upon the Union Course, which had a special grant. The Union Course alone could not sustain the turf, and racing ceased altogether in a few years until revived at Saratoga, throwing out the little spasmodic effort of a few years by the Fashion Course.

If we were animated by a selfish spirit, we would hail with joy and pleasure the passage of this act in New York, for the effect must be to again revive and build up the turf in the South and Southwest. It looks to us as if the turf papers who advocate the abolishment of pools and betting in races and trots East were knocking the under pinnings out of their own business, and the result of it will be to break down their own circulation and curtail their advertisements. The fate of the old *Spirit of the Times*, one of the best turf papers ever published in America, should be a warning, but "*Quem Deus vult perdere, prius dementat*," whom God will destroy, he first makes mad. You cannot prevent men from betting if they desire to do so, and the duty of the State or Association is to so regulate the matter that it shall not be offensive to those opposed to it."

THE IRISH-AMERICAN MATCH.—We particularly call the attention of our readers to the notice from the Amateur Rifle Club of New York, regarding the Irish-American rifle match. The Irish have issued their invitation, and it seems that the Amateur rifle club cannot assemble a team. We make this supposition because the Eastern riflemen, and notably those of the metropolis, have not shown any ardent desire to distribute the high places in important rifle matches beyond their immediate circle. We say this advisedly, for in the great match last year there was no special exertion visibly made by the Amateur Rifle Club or National Rifle Association to retain Colonel Schaffer, the only man outside the New York circle, who had fairly won his way thereto, on the team. We write not as a Western organ ventilating a Western grievance, but from a point from which we can see what the interests of the rifle movement throughout the country most requires. Marksmanship has been established on a sound lasting basis in the East, but we regret to say it has not been so with the West, and we feel confident that one cause of its slow progress was the lack of representation in the national team. Men lost confidence in the N. R. A. and looked upon the whole movement as one tending to local aggrandizement and this cast a shadow over the hopes of skilled marksmen, whose highest ambition then was to once be a representative rifleman of the United States. Remove the object of ambition from within reach and enterprise is killed—even as the enterprise of our Northwestern riflemen seems to have been.

We feel that we have made a serious charge against the brotherhood of the trigger in New York and neighborhood, but it seems to us that we have grounds—just such grounds as the mariner has when on seeing the streamer of his vane pointing westward he states that the wind is from the east. The chain of little trivial circumstances is our weather vane, and the last link in this chain is the rumor that Brooklyn has challenged the United States and that the United States have accepted. This rumor was the first that we have heard of the match, yet with the rumor comes a further statement that the United States team has been selected in the persons of Messrs. Gildersleeve, Bodine, Fulton, Coleman, Sanford and Bruce. We do not accept either the rumor of the match or of the team selected to be true. But even as the lightest fragment of down will indicate the direction of the faintest zephyr, so these rumors indicate the feeling that exists in Eastern rifle circles. The Brooklyn team may be representative, but the other certainly does not represent the six best riflemen outside of that suburb.

If then there is such a feeling existing among the members of the Amateur Rifle Club as we have suggested, it will not be wondered at if they fail to find any assistance from the riflemen outside their immediate circle when it comes to a question of spending $500 to render that assistance. Charity begins at home, and any club that would pay out $500 for the honor of assisting the Amateur Rifle Club, of New York out of the probability of a defeat from our Irish cousins would be unfaithful to the rifle interests of its own neighborhood. Five hundred dollars well distributed would give a tremendous impetus to the rifle movement either in the South or Northwest, and we fail to imagine the club likely to spend this money for the purpose suggested. The Amateur Rifle Club cannot well avoid sending a team; if they cannot send their strongest, let them accept the situation and send what they can, take their whipping, and pay the piper for their own fun. The Irish had to contend with similar difficulties to bring a team to America; let them have their *quid pro quo*.

RESIGNED.—Mr. E. C. Waller has resigned the position of Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Illinois State Sportsmen's Association, and the president, the Hon. John L. Pratt, has appointed Dr. N. Rowe to fill the vacancy.

THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE GAME LAWS.—It is a pleasure to see that there are Sportsmen's Clubs in effect what they are in name, which, therefore, do not hesitate to enforce the game laws; but, unfortunately, they are so few that they can be enumerated without much difficulty. The Sportsmen's Club of St. Paul, Minn., recently made a big haul of illicit game at the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad depot while in transitu out of the State. It consisted of twelve barrels of quails, ruffed grouse and prairie chickens, numbering one thousand and thirty-four, and five large boxes of venison, weighing eighteen hundred pounds. It was shipped from Albany station, on the St. Paul and Pacific road, between St. Joe and Melrose, the latter the terminus of the road, by R. A. White & Co., consigned to M. Baker, 93 South Water street, Chicago, and was shipped as merchandise.

An examination of the the birds showed they had been trapped. Each bird was wrapped in brown paper, as was also the venison; both were quite fresh, showing they had not been captured long, the inference being that they had been caught immediately prior to shipment. By order of the court the game was sold by the Sheriff and netted three hundred and forty dollars.

Who R. A. White & Co., are the St. Paul *Despatch* state is not generally known, the suspicion being that they are a myth. M. Baker, 93 South Water street, this city, is not a myth. The firm is Moses Baker & Co. As this illicit game was being shipped to them it would be well for our sportsmen to keep a look out for them and if caught dealing in contraband game to give them a dose of the law.

THE OCTALATERAL PROGRAMME CHANGED.—Several beneficial changes have been made in the programme for the Grand Circuit Trotting Meetings of 1877, since the meeting of the Board of Stewards. Cleveland, Buffalo, Rochester, and Utica, have decided to close their entries on July 17th. These associations, together with Springfield, have made the following revision of their programme, and which has evidently been brought about through the solicitation of owners: Free for all, $3,000; 2:19 class, $3,000; 2:21 class, $2,500; 2:23 class, $2,500; 2:25 class, $2,500; 2:27 class, $2,500; 2:29 class, $2,000, and the 2:31, $2,000. The creation of the 2:19 class is a great boon to those owners who had no alternative but to enter in the "free for all." This class is formidable and will include Great Eastern, Cozette, Bodine, Lucille Golddust, Thos. L. Young, Albermarle, Rarus, May Queen, Gov. Sprague, Sam Purdy, Huntress and Henry. The Board have acted wisely in making this departure.

AN AGREEABLE CHANGE.—That reliable individual, the oldest inhabitant, never saw worse weather than "Old Probabilities" has visited us with for the last two weeks. A week's good sleighing up to the 21st of March is good for those who own sleighs and horses, but not for those who want to shoot ducks. Happily "Old Probs." has got into a good humor again and the severe snow storm of Tuesday last, as heavy as any during the Winter, was succeeded on Wednesday by a gloriously warm sun. The streets, it is true, were not ankle, but knee deep, in snow, water and slush; but what matter of that to the long and patiently waiting Nimrods, who once more smiled joyously as they remarked to each other: "this will bring the ducks."

JOHN BRIGHT.—This fine young trotting stallion by Volunteer, dam Martha by Old Abdallah, will hold his court during the present season at Bloomington, Ill. He is a full brother to the fast and handsome stallion Goldsmith Abdallah, Volunteer Boy, etc., and can beat 2:30 handily. He is a game and beautiful horse, of faultless style, and has the proverbial purity of gait of the family. We congratulate Dr. Stevens on bringing back such a good horse to his home country, where, at the moderate fee of $25 the season he should immediately have a full subscription book. His advertisement will be found in another column.

THE LAKE PEPIN CLUB.—The annual meeting of the Lake Pepin Sportsman's Club, of Lake City, Minn., held at the Museum rooms of Dr. D. C. Estes, showed the club in a flourishing condition, its membership numbering fifty. Thos. P. Cantwell, of Brainerd, was elected an honarary member. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President, G. W. Lemly; Vice President, L. S. Van Vliet; Secretary, D. C. Estes, re-elected; Treasurer, F. Rueckert, re-elected; Managing Committee, O. Gibbs, E. A Patton, J. McCroden, Chas. Wise, Wm. Morris, Nate Patton and Chas. Schmuser.

After enjoying a pleasant evening and returning a vote of thanks to the retiring officers, the meeting adjourned.

THE N. Y. STATE SPORTSMEN'S ASSOCIATION.—At the joint meeting of the Sportsmen's Clubs of Syracuse to perfect arrangements for the coming State Convention, it was decided to hold a bench show of dogs during the week of the Convention. We know of no city better adapted for the holding of such a show and have little fear but that it will be a big success.

THE NEW YORK BENCH SHOW.—We have received the prize list of the New York Bench Show, but are compelled to leave it out until next week in consequence of the crowded condition of our columns.

ILL.—In consequence of the illness of Mr. Arnold Burges, we are not able to present to our readers his usual weekly communication.

Amusements.

MCVICKER'S THEATRE.—Mr. Dion Boucicault as Conn in the Shaughraun has been holding the boards with the assistance of the regular company. There is nothing particular to be said about the play itself as it is of that class of Irish sensational drama of which the Colleen Bawn and Arrah na Pougue are the best known types. It was interesting because Mr. Boucicault invests every character he assumes with an interest which makes people desire to see him well through his difficulty. It was well put on the stage for the management of the theatre had gotten up a perfectly new set of scenery to suit the play. The company deserve credit for putting their abilities earnestly into making the best of a good drama.

HAVERLEY'S THEATRE.—Mr. Boucicault has taken possession of the city, at least from an amusement point of view. In this popular house his play Forbidden Fruit has been acted by the Boucicault Comedy Company, and has been really effectively rendered. The ridiculous situations in which the piece abounds were made the most of, and brought down the house repeatedly, notwithstanding the fact that the jokes are more farcical than comic. To those who had no objection to a side ache from hearty laughter the whole performance was a treat. Next week we shall see in this house that charming actress, Miss Charlotte Thompson. Welcome the coming guest.

ADELPHI.—"The Poor and Proud of Chicago," is the title of an highly "emotional and sensational" drama on the boards of this theatre during the week. What need of comment? do we not all know the style? Of course the usual variety bill was served up with the usual vim.

Game and Shooting.

Dog and Gun in Texas.

BY LAZY ALIC.

Thinking that some of my brother sportsmen in other portions of the Union might be interested in what is going on in this far off Texas country in the way of field sport, I have concluded to give them an account of a hunt and fish from which I have just returned. On the last day of February, which was on Wednesday of last week, accompanied by Mr. J. D. Newsome, Jim. White, Tuck Hill and Henry Foote, we left home for the hunting grounds, in Denton county, which is in distance twenty-four miles from this city. Mr. Newsome and myself occupied my ambulance, in which was stowed provisions, ammunition, bedding, buffalo rugs, fishing poles, extra guns, forage for the horses, etc., etc. The balance of the party, three in number, were on horse back. In addition to two setters we took along six good deer hounds, as it was decided that we must have venison before we returned. It was arranged for Jim and Tuck to kill the deer, Newsome and Henry to catch the fish, and I should skirmish around and keep the camp in quail, chickens, ducks, and with such other small game as might fall to my gun. The morning was very unfavorable; the clouds were dark and lowering, and all the indications bespoke a rainy spell at hand, but as we were all old stagers that nothing could daunt, and knowing that we were neither sugar nor salt, and that in the end we would come out right side up with care, away we went at an early hour in the morning. The roads were in splendid condition, and we were soon going at the rate of six miles an hour in the direction of Ritter's Lake, a famous hunting and fishing ground; but the fates seemed to be against us for we had not reached the half way ground when we were overtaken by a slow, cold drizzling rain; but we had gone too far to turn back, and ho! for Ritter's Lake was the word. In due time the lake was reached our camping ground selected, horses picketed, large logs collected for building a fire, and then all hands at work in stretching the tent in which to store our provisions, guns, ammunition and bedding, so as to have all things dry and ready for a good night's sleep, as we hoped by morning the rain would be over; and then for sport. About one hour by sun the rain partly held up. Newsome and Henry were now in the boat to lay out and bait the trout lines. Tuck blew his horn, mounted his horse, double barrel gun in hand, and struck out for the lower end of the lake followed by the hounds as he said, just for the fun, and to see if there were any deer in the woods. He had not left the camp more than twenty minutes until we heard the hounds commence giving tongue and for the next fifteen or twenty minutes the woods around Ritter's lake rang with their voices in real good style, we began to wonder what had become of Tuck, as we had not yet heard from him, but we were not kept long in suspense for we soon heard the voice of his double barrel speak in tones of thunder, and, a few moments after all was as still as the valley of death, we heard the shrill meat-blow from Tuck's horn, and knew he had him; and so it turned out, for in a very short time he came riding into camp with a fine yearling buck strapped on behind his saddle. He told us the hounds had started two, a large doe and yearling, and that in doubling around the yearling was passing within about seventy-five yards of him, when a well directed shot from his double barrel floored him to rise no more. It was now voted that we should have the two shoulders of venison and one dozen quails that had been picked up on the road out for supper. The little deer was skinned and quartered in less time than it takes to tell it. The quails were picked, and they with the venison sprinkled with salt and placed on a log to take salt for a few moments before placing them before the log fire. It was decided that I should roast the venison, and Newsome, who could beat any man south of Mason ond Dixon's line frying fish and all kinds of game, should look after the quail. Newsome was soon busy with his frying-pan in which he had fried out some bacon grease and added thereto a sufficiency of butter, pepper and a few drops of vinegar; it would have done any sportsman good just to have smelt the savor that arose from that pan of frying quail. I procured two stout sticks, say two feet long, sharpened at each end, one of which was securely inserted through each quarter of venison ribs, the other end stuck in the ground in nearly a perpendicular position, so that the heat from the bed of coals would reach all that side that was next the fire; in due time the other side was given to the heat. It would have made a hungry man's mouth water to look at the two shoulders of venison when nearly roasted through. Now when I thought the shoulders with ribs about done through, I took several pieces of fat bacon, placed them on sticks, held them to the fire and let the grease trickle on every portion of the roasting venison. When it was done and thoroughly basted, the pepper box was brought forth and the whole nicely sprinkled with black pepper. Some of the other boys had been toasting bread, making genuine camp coffee, placing a door shutter on two boxes for a table, opening bottles of pickles, etc., etc. At last it was announced that supper was ready. Someone about this time suggested that as the day had been wet and disagreeable maybe something stronger than water would not go amiss. Now, most of our crowd when at home claim to be in favor of "local option" and some of them many years ago did belong to the Good Templars, and even some of them at this good day still try to say they do not like the smell of the "critter;" but be that as it may, when the suggestion was made you ought just to have seen how their eyes brightened up and their lips quivered at the happy thought of getting one more lick at the enemy of mankind. "Local option" was voted unconstitutional by all the party but one, he remaining true to local option to the end, whilst the balance of us went over to the enemy. One dozen quail, browned to a turn, were in the frying pan, the two shoulders of venison placed in the middle of the table, the whole flanked on all sides by coffee pots, bread, butter, cheese, pickles, and salt and pepper was a sight that it would do any hungry man good to see. We now arranged ourselves around the table, when Jim White sang:

"This is the way I long had sought,
And mourned because I found it not."

It is needless to say more. Our readers who are at all conversant with camp life will know the balance without being told. After supper was over, the horses and dogs cared for, and things put to rights generally, we took our seats around the fire, pipes, and cigars brought forth, and whilst puffing away we again fought over our battles in the field and on the stream, many tough yarns were told, for all of which I should hate to have to vouch.

Bed time came; when we turned in, all of us in good humor with all the world and the rest of mankind generally, we were soon buried in that sound and refleshing sleep that sportsmen so much enjoy, and that is so necessary to the coming day's work. Before the break of day the next morning all hands were up, some building fire, some feeding horses, some bringing water, some roasting meat for breakfast, and some making coffee. Just as the God of day began to show his golden streaks in the eastern sky, breakfast was announced, but before arranging ourselves around the smoking breakfast, some of the party spoke of the local option law on the statute books of our State, just as though he could not get along without making such suggestions. The hint was well received by our party, and old Robinson county was interviewed and seemed to give general satisfaction to one and all who sampled him. Now that breakfast was over and the rain had ceased the boys decided that all was lovely and that the goose hung high. So all was ready for the day's work. Tuck and Jim took the hounds and went to the woods for deer, Newsome and Henry got in the boat and went for fish. I was left to skirmish around and do the best I could. So I took Bob and Jack and went up the lake and across the fields hoping to get some ducks, chickens and quails; I was not disappointed, for in the course of a few hours I returned to camp with three nice teal and fifteen of the beauties that had fallen to my Greener. When I returned to camp I found that Tuck and Jim had already arrived, bringing with them a yearling doe and a very fine fat two year old barren doe, it was not yet twelve o'clock but it was decided that we three would eat a lunch, just for good luck as one of the deer had fallen to Jim's Nichols and Lefever, and the other to Tuck's muzzle loader. The boys reported that three of the dogs had not come in with them, that the deer had divided and three hounds had run off out of hearing. Whilst we were enjoying our lunch, all at once Tuck sprang to his feet and swore a great oath that by the beard of all the prophets he heard the three missing hounds in full cry. It proved to be correct, for in a few minutes it was evident that they were coming back and would cross in the neighborhood of the lower end of the lake. The eating of lunch was broken up, and as they mounted into their saddles and went off at a break-neck speed, they hallowed back to me to get a good dinner ready by two o'clock, as they would be sure and have that deer in camp by that time. Newsome and Henry, about this time, put in an appearance with some forked tail blue cats, weighing from three to five pounds, and a string of white perch, some of them as heavy as a pound and a quarter. As this was to be our last dinner on the lake this time, it was decided to have one square meal before we left. So at it we went, and when it was done, you bet your bottom dollar it was all right. Venison, quail, fish, roasted deer's head and brains, broiled ham brought from home, broiled bacon, cheese, crackers, onion pickles, sardines and old fashion camp coffee; just such a bill of fare as a genuine sportsman delights in having placed before him. True to what they had said, Tuck and Jim returned before 2 o'clock and did bring with them the deer—a fine yearling. I am sorry to have it to say, but we did not kill a single old buck on the hunt; the boys only shot at four deer and killed them all. Dinner was ready when Tuck and Jim got into camp, and it was soon announced as ready, but before sitting down as they said they had been taking heavy exercise, it was necessary that their nerves should be quieted with an anodyne and gentle stimulant of some kind. Some suggested one thing for them some another—it would not suit them—at last strong coffee was proposed. They gave in and said there was no use in whipping the devil around the stump any longer, if there was any of the water of life in that camp they intended to have it. It must have had the desired effect, for no sooner had we arranged ourselves around the table than Jim began to sing:

Old King Cole was a jolly old soul,
And a jolly old soul was he;
Old King Cole called for his bowl,
And called for his fiddlers three.

It is unnecessary to say that all hands did full justice to the dinner. Dinner over, the remainder of the evening was spent in fishing. Another good night's sleep, a daylight rise, a good breakfast, and then for home. It was decided to put in the third and last day on quails and chickens, which we expected to find in going home along the roadside. Tuck was to couple up the hounds and take them on ahead, so as not to interfere with the working of the setters. As Jim and myself were the only wing shots in the party, we would have the shooting to do. So off we went, right side up with care. Jim on horseback and I in the ambulance with Newsome, the setters would stay with Jim, and Jim would not stay with the hack. It soon became evident to me that I would not have much of a show for chickens and quails, as Jim was generally ahead, and got all the shooting before I could get up. I stood it as best I could for a while, but I soon saw that I must come out at the little end of the horn in that bird hunt unless things were changed. I made Henry get in the hack in my place and I mounted his horse and pushed ahead to overtake Jim and see how he did things. I soon overtook him and from that time on did my part of the shooting; but it did seem that the luck was against me, and that Jim would get away with me in spite of all I could do. I must give a sample of how things went to my ruin at last. In the evening when, within six or eight miles of home, we were passing a large farm near the center of which was six or eight acres of land in a swag that was not in cultivation; it had grown up in grass interspersed with briars and dog-wood bushes three or four feet in height; it looked like a lovely spot for Bob White to live in; so said Jim. I tell you old hoss what let us do; I am young and can out-walk you in the plowed ground. You just stay here at the fence and hold the horses, and I will take Bob and Jack and interview that place. All right, said I. Now, said Jim, you will stay here and hold the horses until I come back. Not suspecting anything wrong I, said of course I will. All right, said Jim, and away he strode across the plowed ground. I could see every action of the dogs as they crossed the open field. To see them throw up their heads and quarter the field from side to side was a sight I loved to see. I thought I never saw them behave better. By the time they were within fifty yards of the grass I saw Bob in advance making game. Jack soon got a whiff of the scent and dropping in behind the old dog, both advanced cautiously up to the grass, Bob in advance, and Jack back setting him, they made their stand. Jim strode up, flushed the covey, twenty or more in number, and got in both barrels. They flew only a short distance and settled down in the grass and low briars, and then Jim commenced his work in real earnest. For one good hour or more I stood at the fence and held the horses, expecting every shot would be the last, until he had put in eighteen or twenty shots, to all of which I was a silent spectator at a distance. In an hour, or a little more, after he had left me to hold the horses, he came out with fifteen fine quails in his game bag, every one of which he had killed since he had left me at the fence. I could see from the looks of the rascal as he approached that countenance and conscience condemned him; he could not look me straight in the face; anyhow he put on a bold front, and stepping up to me said; "Well, ole fel, how do you feel?" "How do I feel? You know very well how I feel. I am as mad as the very devil." "Well, now, what are you mad about? did you not agree to stay at the fence and hold the horses until I came back" "Well, what the devil are you talking about; did I not stay and hold the horses?" "Of coure you did, and that makes it all right." "Well, Jim, it may make it all right with you, but I tell you now I will remember you when I make up my jewels." So on our horses we got and started in the direction of home. I was as mad as a wet hen, and Jim looked very sorrowful, for he knew he had played off on me most beautifully. We had ridden about a mile or more when the dogs set a covey of quails close to the road. I was in advance; I was mad and threw myself from my horse without saying a word to Jim, walked right up to the dogs, flushed the quails and got in both barrels, tumbling one over with my right hand barrel first and then one with the left, killing them both clean. They flew about fifty or sixty yards and settled down in the grass; walked right up to them again, flushed them, got in both barrels, and bagging two more birds. Jim was down from his horse but had not yet caught up; the remainder of the covey flew down farther the next time; followed them up and as they arose killed two more in the same way. By the time I had made the three double shots and bagged the six birds I never felt in a better humor in all my life. By this time Jim was about overtaking me. I turned around and said: "Jim, how is that for high?" "Ah, said he that is bully." "Then," said he, "you have learned me all I know about shooting on the wing. You were the first and only man that ever gave me instructions for shooting on the wing and training a dog. I have seen you kill I may say thousands, and I do say it takes a good one to get away with you." Right then the rascal knew he had beat me, and was now trying to pull the wool over my eyes so as to pacify me. Now for home; and off we went in that direction. The ambulance had beaten us to town, and had gone around to our different residences, and made an equal distribution of the game brought home, except the quail that Jim and myself had in our bag, which we also divided around. The hunt summed up four deer, six ducks, five chickens, fifty six quails, and some nice fish. I had but one regret, and that was that Jim had killed two deer, three ducks, and then bagged more quails than I did; but then I had got all the chickens that were bagged on the hunt, a good portion of the quails, and had a world of fun besides. Now in conclusion I wish to correct some mistakes made in regard to Texas in your issue of Feb. 24, 1877. The article to which I refer is headed "Hunting in Texas," and over the signature of Charles P. Tasker. In one place he says every thing is high in Texas. for instance trace chains sell there for $10, here I can buy them for $1.75. He says everything is in about the same proportion. Now if those chains are worth in Texas $10 per pair flour should be worth $80 per barrel as that would be the price in proportion to trace chains at $10. I bought a pair of trace chains this morning in the city of McKinney for seventy-five cents, and flour is worth seven to eight dollars per barrel, now I say that things in Texas are in proportion to prices as I have given them, and I beg to refer all readers of the CHICAGO FIELD to any responsible dealers in Dennision, Sherman, McKinney or Dallas. I hate to see injustice done a great State and a magnanimous people. I am of opinion that if any hardware dealer in Texas ever priced trace chains at $10 per pair, the purchaser was trying to pay for them in confederate money or counterfeit greenbacks. I have one request to make of the many readers of the CHICAGO FIELD, and that is that they again carefully re-read Mr. Tasker's communication and then if they do not come to the same conclusion that I have, I shall be mistaken. Northern Texas has had the deepest snow this Winter ever known for 35 years or from the first settlement of the country. I am happy to say that Bob White and his family have stood it finely. As spring is now on us the prospect is that next Fall and Winter we may expect to have some fine sport over the setters.

McKinney, Texas, March 16, 1877.

NEBRASKA NOTES.—Lincoln, Nebraska, March 17, 1877. *Editor Chicago Field:*—It has been some time since I have seen any communication in your paper from this place, and I am surprised that among as many subscribers to the CHICAGO FIELD as there are here none of them are inclined to speak out in meeting. Possibly, however, it may be attributed to the fact that most of our sportsman are feeling a little sore over the action of the Legislature here this winter in prohibiting the killing at any season of the year all kinds of game except water fowls. Being quite fond of shooting, I can sympathize with the sportsmen of this State, at the same time am willing to admit that I think that those who favored the passage of the bill did so from the best of motives. Some of those that voted for the bill were personally opposed to it, but were compelled to favor it to satisfy their constituents, and, no man can be blamed for serving his master faithfully. I am satisfied from personal observation that there are not birds enough in the State to eat one out of every hundred of the grasshoppers, should they come as thick as I have seen them in some of the Eastern States; yet the demands of our farmers must be respected even though we are compelled to deprive ourselves of a great amount of sport, and I believe it is the intention of our association to assist in enforcing the law, and I would advise every other association in the State to do likewise. The sportsmen's associations in this State have done a great deal to prevent the wholesale slaughter of birds by offering a reward for the conviction of any one that had violated the game laws—and quite a number have been convicted through the efforts of sportsmen's associations. Let us be as watchful in the future as in the past; two years soon roll round and then no doubt we can get the law changed and have a good old-fashioned hunt. D.

GIBSON NOTES.—Gibson City, Ill., March 17, 1877.—*Editor Chicago Field:*—The ducks, brants, and other water fowl, have arrived this Spring in greater numbers than ever. The Sullivant farm is seven miles north from this place, and to it a party of four started from this city last week. We met Mr. Whitney and another gentleman from Streator; had a good time and made large bags. We stopped with Mr. E.C. Bicket, of Burr Oak station, whose hotel is chiefly for the accommodation of sportsmen. If the boys want to have a good shoot, let them get down to Burr Oak. ONE OF THE BOYS.

The Massachusetts Game Law.

The following is the new game law of Massachusetts just passed by the State Legislature through the exertions of the committee of the State Sportsmen's Association:

Commonwealth of Massachusetts in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven.

AN ACT for the protection of birds, birds' eggs, deer and game. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same as follows:*

SECTION 1. Whoever in this Commonwealth takes, or kills, any woodcock, or any ruffed grouse, commonly called partridge, between the first day of January and the first day of September in any year, or any quail between the first day of January in any year and the first day of November following, or within the respective times aforesaid, sells, buys, has in possession, or offers for sale any of said birds taken or killed within this Commonwealth, shall forfeit for every such bird twenty-five dollars.

SEC. 2. Whoever in this Commonwealth takes or kills any wood or summer duck, black duck, or teal, between the fifteenth day of April and the first day of Septemper in any year, or within said time, sells, buys, has in possession, or offers for sale any of said birds, shall forfeit for every such bird twenty-five dollars.

SEC. 3. Whoever in this Commonwealth takes or kills any Bartramian sandpiper, commonly called upland or field plover, between the first day of January and the fifteenth day of July in any year, or within said time sells, buys, or has in his possession or offers for sale any of said birds, shall forfeit for every such bird ten dollars.

SEC. 4. Whoever in this Commonwealth takes or kills, at any season of the year, any undomesticated birds not named in the preceeding sections of this act, except birds of prey, crows, crow blackbirds, herons, bitterns, wild pigeons, jays, rails, Wilson's snipe, wild geese, plover, sandpiper, or any of the so-called marsh, beach or shore birds, and such fresh-water or sea fowl as are not named in the preceding sections of this act, or wilfully destroys or disturbs the nests or eggs of any undomesticated birds, except the nests and eggs of birds of prey or crows, shall forfeit for each such offence ten dollars: *provided*, that any person having a certificate from the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Cambridge the Massachusetts Agricultural College at Amherest, the Boston Society of Natural History, the Worcester Lyceum and Natural History, the Peabody Academy of Science at Salem, or from any incorporated society of natural history or college in the State, to the effect that he is engaged in the scientific study of ornithology, or is collecting in the interests of and for said institutions, or any one of them, may, at any season of the year, take or kill any undomesticated birds, or take their nests and eggs.

SEC. 5. Whoever in this Commonwealth, at any season of the year, takes, kills or destroys any game bird, except wild pigeons, by means of traps, snares, nets or springes, or shoots at or kills any wild fowl or any of the so-called shore, marsh, or beach birds, with or by the use of any battery, swivel or pivot gun, or by the use of any torch, jack or artificial light, shall forfeit for every such offence twenty-five dollars.

SEC. 6. Whoever in this commonwealth at any season of of the year prior to the first day of January, eighteen hundred and eighty, and whoever thereafterwards between the first day of December in any year and the first day of October following. takes or kills any deer (except his own tame deer kept on his own grounds) shall forfeit for every such offence one hundred dollars; and any person may kill any dog found chasing or hunting deer where the dog is used for that purpose with the knowledge of his owner or keeper; and whoever, between the first day of March in any year and the first day of October following, takes or kills any gray squirrel, hare or rabbit shall forfeit for every such offence ten dollars.

SEC. 7. Whoever in this Commonwealth, at any season of the year, takes or kills any pinnated grouse, commonly called prairie chicken, unless upon grounds owned by him, and grouse placed thereon by the owner, shall forfeit for every such bird twenty-five dollars: *provided*, that any person may buy, sell, or have in possession quail and pinnated grouse, commonly called prairie chicken, at any time, provided the same be not taken or killed in this Commonwealth contrary to the provisions of this act.

SEC. 8. In all prosecutions under the provisions of this act, the possession by any person or corporation of any gray squirrel, deer, or of birds mentioned as protected in this act, during the time within which the taking or killing of the same is prohibited, shall be *prima facie* evidence to convict under this act.

SEC. 9. All forfeitures accruing under this act shall be paid, one half to the informant or prosecutor, and one-half to the town where the offence is committed.

SEC. 10. Chapter three hundred and four of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and seventy, chapter three hundred and twenty of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and seventy-one, chapters fifty-seven and seventy-seven of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and seventy-four, and chapter one hundred and seventy-two of the year eighteen hundred and seventy-five are hereby repealed.

THE QUAILS IN SHELBY COUNTY, OHIO.—*Editor Chicago Field:*—As our cold weather and deep snows lasted longer and were very severe in this part of the country, great fears were entertained that the quails would all be frozen or starved; but last week I had the occasion to go over a great portion of the country where quails generally abound in great numbers. I find, though they did suffer a great deal, there are still enough left to insure us a goodly number for next season's shooting, providing they remain unmolested and have a good season to breed. I have also seen quite a number of ruffed grouse that survived the severe winter. The boys are beginning to stir around and getting ready to give ducks and geese a warm reception as the ice has left the reservoirs and they have made their appearance. Your valuable paper is read by a number of our sportsmen, and is highly prized by all. It was with great pleasure that we read your condemnation of the practice of quail trap shooting. We hope those of our brother sportsmen that partook of the brutal sport of helping to exterminate them in that way have seen their folly and repented; and I think all will agree to forgive and forget the great wrong they did; but, brothers, sin no more. TITUS.

ATCHISON NOTES.—Atchison, Kan., March 12, 1877.—*Editor Chicago Field:*—Wild geese and ducks are very plenty now, and larger bags are the rule. There is a promise of a very large supply of chickens and quails this Fall, as the old birds passed the Winter in good condition and are very plenty. Yours Truly, H. R. BOSTWICK,
Sec'y A. S. C.

Our Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 19, 1877.

EDITOR CHICAGO FIELD:—I have been reading in your issue of the 10th instant the communication of "Draco" and "Rolf Random" in reference to field trials on prairie chickens. I am strongly in favor of such a proposition, and hope the "dog men" of the West will undertake to carry it through. If they start it the "dog men" of the East will be glad to help them, and I know that numbers of blue bloods from the East will be entered to try their mettle against that of the Western natives and blue bloods who have hunted chickens from their earliest training. As to the locality mentioned by "Rolf Random" I know nothing personally, but there are persons here who heartily indorse what he says. As to the time best suited, those who have lived among the chickens all their lives are the best ones to determine that point.

Mr. Editor, can't you take the initiative and call a meeting in the early Spring of the representative dog men of the West and agitate the question. A plan would soon spring forth and field trials in the West on prairie chickens would be firmly established. I hope to see in every issue communications on this subject until the matter shall be brought to a successful result.

In my communication in your issue of the 10th, in speaking of the dam of Col. Kinney's dog Tramp, I wrote *Ruby*, but your compositor translated it to *Rutz*. Ruby was the first of the Laverack breed of dogs ever brought to this country, and was purchased by Dr. Gautier, and by him sold, I think, to Mr. Raymond, the owner of Fairy an other Laveracks. I will add in this connection that Bigelow who is tolerably short, has grown at least an inch since the birth of those pups, and he now asserts there were never such a litter before. One of those pups would make his mark at the field trials on chickens, and if such a thing is to be I hope next year to see one do his level best.

I have just been informed that a party is going to take the evening train for Neabsco Bay, some forty miles down the river on the Virginia side, to try and kill a few ducks in that locality. They have sent down their box and decoys on a schooner, and other "fixings" they take down with them on the train, thinking that the sailors might be tempted to disturb their cask of "vinegar." There is a good marsh near there and while one party is shooting ducks the others can kill a few snipes.

Boating interests are looking up. The Analostans have concluded to continue the semi-monthly regattas among themselves they inaugurated last Spring, and already the successful four holding the President's medal have challenged any four in the club to compete for it. The club has not stated that a race sometime during the season will be rowed with the Potomacs, but it seems to be an understood matter that a challenge will pass between the two. The Potomacs now hold the champion streamer of the District, and it will take a well working, strong crew to take it from them.

The houses of the two clubs have been painted and repaired, and the boats have been thoroughly overhauled. The Analostans have now two fine barges, one with ten oars and the other with eight, and they promise their friends an enjoyable season.

At the Table Rock Landing, above Georgetown, one of the most picturesque spots on the river, a dancing pavilion is to be erected, and weekly dancing pic-nics will be held there.

The two clubs have among their members some of the finest singers in the city, and the quartette of the Potomacs has a warm spot in the hearts of all lovers of boating. Their concerts at Potomac Landing will ever be held in grateful remembrance by all who have heard them, and the hope is expressed that they may be repeated often during the season. Yours, &c., JACK SNIPE.

The Dittmar Powder.

SPARTA, WIS., Feb. 11, 1877.

EDITOR CHICAGO FIELD.—In your issue of Feb. 10th you state that Mr. Chas. E. Felton has received a pair of new gun barrels in place of a pair ruined by using the Dittmar powder.

In as much as this is a matter of some interest to sportsmen, and especially to me who use the Dittmar, I would like to have an explanation. How were the gun barrels mentioned ruined by the Dittmar and would they have been ruined by using any other powder?

Will you please give us full and reliable information, as I do not care to risk either my gun barrels or my head in the use of Dittmar which I have learned to esteem highly for its cleanliness and effectiveness.

Sportsmen are entitled to know what is the safest and best, irrespective of the rivalry of competing manufacturers.

Yours truly, BADGER.

Answer—From Mr. Felton we understand that it was a rupture of the action or lug, and of the top fastening of the No. 12 barrels of his Abbey and Foster gun. It was caused by the explosion of a paper cartridge, in right-hand chamber, which cartridge was loaded with four dram measure, shaken down but not pressed, of coarse Ditmar saw-dust powder; two pink-edge wads, pressed hard, but not rammed; 1¼ oz. struck measure of shot (No. 9 Chicago) 1106 Dixon measure; and a wad over shot, with shell thoroughly crimped with machine. The powder was bought from Abbey, of this city. The top action was broken entirely off, and the rear (butt) part of the action was broken diagonally for the space of about half an inch. The result was the action was ruined, and the loss, cost of new barrels, less receipt for old barrels sold, as follows:

	Currency.
One premium Kilby No. 10, $65 gold, pr. 7-100	$69.55
Fitting action to old stock	45.00
Premium	$114.55
Less old barrels sold, $28 gold, pr. 7-100	29.96
	$ 84.59

The barrels had been in use at least three months, and had been tested by Dead Shot, Telegraph and Ditmar, at trap shooting and targeting, and had not yielded. The stock of the gun and action thereto attached were not injured, and have been in constant use from time to time, since the injury with his No. 10 choke-bore barrels. The steel used in the action was first-rate, and not over tempered. Our opinion is, the Ditmar powder is of uneven strength—not at all reliable or safe. and while it may not cause accident in its use for some time, still one is liable to have his gun ruined at any time. Its action, while tardy in receiving fire, is instantaneous when ignited; and its consumption, when compressed, is so active as to give too hasty action to the shot in its front.

Do They Eat Them?

BALTIMORE, MD., March 9, 1877.

EDITOR CHICAGO FIELD:—I read with interest in your issue of Feb 24th the article headed, "Do They Eat Them?" I say most emphatically, that they do. In the Autumn of 1875 I was in Waterman county, Minn., chicken shooting The evidences of grasshopper work were most apparent, whole fields of wheat being destroyed. They laid their eggs there in great numbers, as the unfortunate farmers found out last year. I saw the prairie chickens busy on the hard dry knolls, where the eggs are mostly laid, scratching up the soil and eagerly devouring the said eggs. I met while there the Commissioners appointed by the State to investigate the subject. I urged upon them at that time the necessity of a stringent law, forbidding the shooting of pinnated grouse out of season; also. that netting and trapping should be prohibited at all seasons. It is the net or trap that does the harm. The gun could never make much havoc, as they are so wild after frost that it is next to impossible to shoot them, and as the frosts come early in that latitude the shooting season is short. I found that many farmers there prohibited shooting, acknowledging that the grouse not only ate the eggs, but the young hoppers. They passed a law that prairies should not be burned until May, hoping that by burning them at that time the young grasshoppers would be destroyed. Now this was all wrong, for this reason: By burning prairies in May the nests of the grouse, at that time full of eggs, are destroyed, and the number of the natural enemy and destroyer of the grasshopper materially lessened. Protect the prairie chicken, prohibit netting and trapping, burn the prairies in Winter, thus giving them a chance to breed and increase, and my word for it the grasshoppers will decrease. A few coveys of grouse, in the locality where the grasshopper eggs are deposited, will do more good than many a mile of prairie burned in May with the intention of roasting the young insects.

I notice many articles on breech-loaders, but no one says a word about the Clark & Sneider gun. Why is it? Are they not known in the West? I have used and examined most all makes, but think the gun as made by them now, to be the very best breech-loader known. It has all the advantages of under grip and snap-action combined, and none of the disadvantages of either system. It is stronger in its action or grip than the lever under-grip, as it fastens at the extreme end of the barrels, thus securing more leverage as it is farther away from the hinge-bolt. It is stronger than the ordinary snap-action as it is fastened by a rotary bolt, not a receding one; if by any accident the spring that makes it a snap action should become broken, the gun can be used as well as the under-grip. The spring only operates on the lever to throw it back into place, to obviate the necessity of pushing it back by hand, and has nothing to do with the locking or fastening of the gun. By the use of their check-bolt all wear and jar is taken off of the hinge bolt so the barrels never wear shaky. Their rebounder is the only one I would ever use, as it never weakens, thus overcoming that great fault of all other rebounding locks, "miss-fires." The fine gun that they exhibited at the Centennial, would compare favorably with the finest English guns, and was so well thought of that visitors from Europe are now requesting them to introduce them over there. Their guns shoot magnificently, and take them all in all, and in every respect, are, I think, the very best in the market, and I advise any sportsman wishing a breech-loader that will not get out of order, and suit in every respect, to read their advertisement in the CHICAGO FIELD, and write to them for a circular. I have no interest in this gun (wish I had) other than I am in favor of home products, and think that as a better gun in every respect is made in this country, that it is the duty of the sportsmen to encourage by patronage the makers, thus building up a home enterprise, and securing for themselves as good (but I think better) an article as if made on the other side. Speaking of home products, I heard last evening that an English gentleman who has been in this country for some years, is to sail next week for England, and takes with him several pointers which he purchased in Virginia, to run over there in field trials, declaring that there are better dogs in America for *field work* than in England, Scotland or Ireland. I was told that same thing two years ago by an Irish gentleman I met in this city, a thorough sportsman in every respect. "We shall see what we shall see." As a parting word, let me beg you to urge the farmers of the West to protect the game, their nests and young, thus protecting their crops. WANDERER.

TO WINTER QUAILS.—Pottstown, Pa., March 17, 1877.—*Editor Chicago Field:*—In reading some of the articles of your valuable paper, many incidents of former days are vividly called to my memory, and are made to seem as though happening at the present time. One article in particular, written by your correspondent "Mortimer," of Port Richmond, Staten Island, on the subject of wintering quails till Spring, recalled to my mind a method which was used in the time of my youth. "Mortimer" says that he has wintered quails for the last three years, and has never lost one, and, moreover, his success, he says, he attributes to feeding them with *cabbage*, and giving them plenty of *gravel* and *fresh water*. This indeed, I must acknowledge, is a very simple way of preserving their lives through the winter, when the lands, for the most part, are veiled with snow, and the poor birds are very fortunate if they get any food and if they succeed in keeping themselves from being frozen to death. But I think my method of protecting these creatures through the cold season is one which, if not just as cheap, is at least equal in its simplicity. It consists in feeding the quails *oats*, *wheat* or *cracked corn*, of course they must have *gravel* and *fresh water*. This plan has proven successful every time and many a bird has been saved from the jaws of death, either from perishing from cold or starvation. As many as three and four flocks of them have been preserved during the Winter season and then let loose in the Spring time. There is an old saying that "experience teaches us many things," hence it is that I think it not amiss in my presuming to make known and *prescribe*, as it were, this *simple* method for preserving the quails until Spring time. To nothing else can I attribute my success than to feeding them on *cracked corn*, etc., as I have stated above. MINNIE ALICK.

CLEANING A GUN.—Mr. William Vie, of St. Louis, writes: "The best method I know of for cleaning the barrels of a gun is to wipe them out with turpentine. I would like to know whether other sportsmen have tried it. In loading shells I have found that 5 drs No. 2 Dupont's duck powder, one Ely felt wad and a large wad of wood shavings, such as is packed around furniture and marble, or take brush scrapings on powder, and 1⅛ No. 6 shot in No. 10 bore, 10 lbs is the best for duck shooting.

Powder Tests—A New Wad.

WILMINGTON, DEL., March 3, 1877.

EDITOR CHICAGO FIELD:—Seeing many letters from different parts of the country regarding the relative merits of different makes of powder among which is named Ditmar's. sometimes in high praise and again condemned as worthless, I thought I would drop you a line giving you some tests I made with the Ditmar powder last fall. I was looking for a powder that did not smoke, and as Mr. Ditmar claims little smoke from his powder, I thought I was going to get just what I wanted, and came very near having a large quantity of shells loaded with the powder without testing it, luckily for me I did not. I found the powder did not smoke much and that was about all the good I found in it. Below I hand you the result I got from the tests made. I shot it against Dupont's Eagle duck powder, charge for charge, giving favor to neither.

DITMAR POWDER,

quantity of powder as shown below, 1½ oz No. 9 Baltimore shot to each load, distance 35 yards, off hand shots, high cross wind blowing at the time, target for pattern, 18x24, target for penetration Hostetter's almanac, 12 bore gun (not choked) Oct. 26, 1876:

2½ drachms powder.		
Right barrel, 109 shot pattern	7	pages penetration.
Left barrel, 31 shot pattern	1	" "
2¾ drachms powder.		
Right barrel, 56 shot pattern	9	" "
Left barrel, 56 shot pattern	3	" "
3 drachms powder.		
Right barrel, 159 shot pattern	12	" "
Left barrel, 218 shot pattern	16	" "
3¼ drachms powder.		
Right barrel, 200 shot pattern	15	" "
Left barrel, 194 shot pattern	21	" "
3½ drachms powder.		
Right barrel, 132 shot pattern	10	" "
Left barrel, 201 shot pattern	23	" "

At 3½ drachms of powder I stopped as I don't care to shoot more of any make of powder at one charge. You will see that some of the patterns are much better than others; that may be partly accounted for from the fact of a high cross wind blowing at the time, also some shots the gun was better held than at others; shooting at a mark is not my strong hold.

At some of the discharges the shot would not *all* reach the target, but some of it would knock up a little cloud of dust in front of it. There was little, if any, recoil from any of the discharges. The powder had one large felt wad over it, and the shot a light pink edge wad. After cleaning the gun (which by the way was but slightly dirty), I shot under same conditions, same charges of powder and shot, and same loading the DuPont's powder. I give you below the results I got that you may see the difference. I neglected to say I was shooting a St. Louis shell in both cases.

DUPONT'S POWDER.

2½ drachms.		
Right barrel, 254 shot pattern	29	pages penetration.
Left barrel, 119 shot pattern	32	" "
2¾ drachms.		
Right barrel, 176 shot pattern	21	" "
Left barrel, 115 shot pattern	29	" "
3 drachms.		
Right barrel, 196 shot pattern	29	" "
Left barrel, 233 shot pattern	30	" "
3¼ drachms.		
Right barrel, 202 shot pattern	28	" "
Left barrel, 155 shot pattern	23	" "
3½ drachms.		
Right barrel, 224 shot pattern	25	" "
Left barrel, 218 shot pattern	33	" "

You will see in the test of Ditmar powder, that some shots show much better penetration than others. In those cases it was but one or two grains of shot that went through the given number of pages.

While in the test of Dupont powder, from 12 to 20 grains went clear through the number of pages named.

It is a pity we cannot have a powder that does not smoke and still has great strength; it is a want much felt among sportsmen who use the breech-loader, as so much powder has to be burned when using the smallest possible load, that after each discharge the shooter has to wait some little time for the smoke to clear away before he can use his second barrel.

There may be some peculiar way of using the Ditmar powder to make it effective, as some sportsmen are loud in its praise. If so, would be glad to be instructed in the art, as in the matter of little smoke it is far ahead of any powder I have ever used, and if it could be made to kill without filling one's gun half full of it, it would be just the thing. Let some of its friends speak, giving the art of using it.

The hard Winter we have passed through has, without doubt, destroyed many quails, still we find they are not all gone, and with the help of hundreds that have been wintered by sportsmen, we will have fair shooting next Fall if nothing happens.

There seems to be a hankering on the part of the Eastern sportsmen to get up a field trial and challenge the western men to a run. May the hankerings grow stronger; it is an excellent idea and can be carried out with a little push and energy.

There is a party in this place about to put on the market a new "Fiber" wad. It is one of the best things I have ever seen, and will supply a want long felt among sportsmen who use brass shells, as it fits itself so tight to the shell that the shot cannot possibly become loose from any cause.

Snipe havn't as yet come, but a few more days of fine weather such as we are having will bring them, and we are ready for them, too.

In conclusion I only wish to say that in giving the tests made with the "Ditmar" and "DuPont's" powder, I do not wish to injure any man, or the article he may manufacture. I only wished to show that I could not get the splendid results from Mr. Ditmar's powder claimed for it by many sportsmen throughout the country. I may have made some mistakes in using it. (I may have rammed it too much or not enough). I am open to conviction and instruction, and hope to hear through your most excellent paper some method by which it *can* be made effective. ZIG ZAG.

SAVE THE BIRDS.—In a paper read before the Society of Acclimation of Paris, Dr. Turrel suggests that the rapid spread of the *Phylloxera vastatrix* in France may be due to the scarcity of small birds in that country. He says that linnets, tits, etc., were numerous in Provence forty years ago, and in the autumn could be seen posted on the vine branches, searching after insects, and larvæ and eggs of insects, concealed in the cracks of the stem and leaves of the vines. Since the beginning of the present century, however, the destruction of small birds has been carried on more and more generally; and concurrently with this extermination of the feathered tribes, the number of destructive insects have increased.

Answers to Correspondents.

KENNEL.

DINK, Lexington.—I have a pup about four months old that has had a very severe cough for the last ten days. When he coughs he seems to choke up and vomits considerable blood. I do not think this distemper, as he has no other symptons, neither do I consider it simply a bad cold as several other dogs in this neighborhood are affected in the same way. Can you give her any remedy that will be likely to cure her? Ans.—If no new symptoms have appeared since your writing, give night and morning a pill composed of powdered ipecacuanha one half grain; powdered rhubarb one grain; purified opium one half grain; compound squill pill one grain. This will act as an expectorant and loosen the cough. For the bloody vomit give three drops of *Squibs* fluid extract of ergot, every hour if necessacy to check the bleeding, but increase the time between doses as improvement is noticed. The ergot will not interfere with the action of the pill even if given at the same time. In case other symptoms appear, report promptly as distemper may be developed.

C. H. B., Whitestown.—I have a setter whose eyes are deformed by what I believe are usually termed "hooks." Can these be permanently removed by any treatment or operation? Ans.—The eye of a dog is provided with a thin membrane, located in the inner corner, the duty of which is to clear the eye of any foreign bodies which may get into it. This is done by the membrane being moved over the eyeball by a motion similar to that of the eyelids. Hooks is simply an inflammation of this membrane which deprives it of power, and generally produces a swelling in the corner of the eye. If the knife is resorted to in such cases the membrane is permanently ruined and the eye exposed to irritating substances which may cause blindness. The proper treatment consists of the application of lotions to reduce the inflammation. Try sulphate of zinc twenty-five grains, carbolic acid two drops. water half a pint.

J. L. W., McKinney.—I have a setter pup about nine months old that has had a severe attack of distemper, but has got over it with the exception that he has a dull look in his eyes and seems stupid. There also appears to be something the matter with his loins and back, for he can hardly walk and reels about, seeming to be very weak in that part of his body. Can you tell me of anything that will be likely to help him? Ans.—The symptoms you mention very frequently follow distemper. They indicate a want of tone and strength in the system, which must be remedied by a course of tonics and nourishing food. A good tonic pill to be given twice a day is sulphate of quinine one grain, extract of hemlock two grains, ginger two grains. The best food is common table scraps, including a moderate portion of well-cooked meat. Give the dog a comfortable bed, and encourage him to take exercise, increasing this as he gains strength.

A. C. N., Gloucester.—My dog seems to have some trouble with his ears, as he is constantly scratching them or rubbing his head upon the ground. The inside of the ears are black and smell strongly. Is this canker, and if so what will cure it? Ans.—It is canker of the ears. Syringe the ears thoroughly three times a day with tepid water and carbolic soap. Then pour into each about a teaspoonful of liquor plumbi and distilled water, equal parts. Keep all meat or greasy food away from the dog, and give him at intervals of two days two compound cathartic pills.

J. H., Middleburg.—Please give me the best remedy for fits during which the dog froths at the mouth. Ans.—It is impossible to prescribe with any degree of certainty without more definite knowledge of the dog's appearance during the fits, the causes, if any, which induce the fits, and the age of the dog. Try a pill of three grains of bromide of potassium twice a day, and continue this treatment regularly for at least a month. Upon general principles we should pronounce the fits caused by epilepsy.

VETERINARY.

R. A., Cincinati.-I have a pair of carriage horses that have been used exclusively for the past six years for family use, have always received the best care, one of them of late has shown occasional lameness in hind leg knew of nothing to occasion it. On Friday last found the one that had shown lameness down in the stail (had eaten up the feed given night before and appeared to be in perfect health) with not the least use of himself, other than a movement of its head, which he would occasionally draw down towards his breast and rub the side quite hard on the floor. No appearance of abdominal troubles; bowels regular; breathed quite hard, showed signs of much fever; could swallow gruel, which was given from a bottle several times; remained in this condition until death put an end to his misery, about thirty hours after taken. I would be glad if your veternary surgeon would give cause, complaint, and proper mode of treatment, that I may be better qualified to guard against another case of the kind, and if so unfortunate as to have one, I may know how to treat the same. Ans. — There are scarcely symptoms enough mentioned to enable us to come to a correct diagnosis, but think that it was cerebro spinal meningitis; and probably there were many more symptoms than were noticed which may have been thought to be trivial and unimportant, but would be very useful to us in forming a correct opinion. The cause is some times obscure but generally is due to miasmatic matter floating in the atmosphere and due to low, flat land and bad draining. Symptoms are more or less paralysis; elevated temperature as indicated by the clinical thermometer; heat on the spine, sore throat, rendering swallowing very difficult or utterly impossible; fœtid breath; dark fur on tongue and gums and other symptoms of fever; paralysis increases owing to effusion on the brain which increases till the paralysis reaches the nerves that preside over vital organs and causes death. The treatment should consist of; 1st, a full purgative of seven drachms of aloes in solution and one drachm of calomel; injections; sling the animal if possible to keep him right side up, but if impossible turn him three or four times a day to prevent scalding; apply ice poultice to the whole length of the spine, and give internally, as one dose; Bromide of potasium one ounce and nitrate of potassium one drachm, dissolved in half a pint of water, five or six times a day. Give oatmeal gruel and hay tea as food. While the physic is operating give aconite in fifteen drop doses once in two hours to reduce the pulse. In the convalescent stage blister over the spine and give nux vomica internally in drachm doses once a day. It requires about five or six weeks to recover.

R. R. A., Kansas City.—We have several horses troubled with ringworm. What is the cause of the disease, and what will cure it? Ans. Ringworm is a parasitic vegetable growth and is very contagious. They originate from filth. Take of Tilden's solution of Iode-bromide of Calcium compound two ounces and pure water eight ounces, mix and apply a little to the parts affected twice a day. Isolate affected animals and avoid carrying the germs from affected to healthy horses by means of harness, clothing, or the hands of the groom; cleanse all clothing etc., by pouring boiling water on to them.

S. T., Elyria, Ohio.—Will you please give a receipe for an application for dry, contracted and feverish hoofs? Ans. Apply a stimulating liniment to the coronet composed of tincture of cantharides one part and olive oil four parts mix and apply a little with the fingers, well rubbed in; put swabs, wet with cold water, on the feet and keep them wet and as cold as possible: after a few days apply an ointment of lamp-black one part and raw linseed oil four parts, mix and apply at night leaving off the swabs, but replace them in the morning and when coming in from work.

GAME AND SHOOTING.

F. H., Osceola, Mo.—(1) Will you please tell me whether there is a patent cap and shot rifle and pistol made by any one at Newark, N. J.? (2) If not made there where is it made? (3) What is the probable cost of one of the rifles? (4) Can they be had in your city? The kind of gun I mean uses only a cap and shot, has no lock on it, the tube is on the inside of barrel, and fires by a spring striker. Ans.—(1) No. (2) Philadelphia. (3) $20 and $25, according to finish. (4) Yes.

D. H. E., Peotone.—Is there any place where the Dexter single-barreled breech-loader can be bought, and what is the price. Ans.—Not made now; to get one would be by chance.

TRAP SHOOTING.

CLAY B., Sterling, Ill.—Where can we get glass balls for practice shooting and trap for throwing them in the air, and what is the price per thousand for balls and price for trap? Ans.—Write Holberton & Bremer, 102 Nassau street, New York.

F. S. H., Albany.—Will you inform me through your valuable paper if there is a trap made to shoot glass balls from; if so, where can they be had? Ans.—The Bogardus trap; apply to Holberton & Bremer, 102 Nassau street, New York.

THE CHICAGO FIELD.—Among the sporting journals of America the CHICAGO FIELD ranks second to none. It is a neat appearing sixteen page journal, published weekly by Marsh & Co., and edited by N Rowe. It is devoted to the interest and instruction of the sporting public, and is regarded as the best authority on all sporting subjects.—*Fort Scott (Kansas) Daily Monitor.*

KENNEL MANAGEMENT.—To know this read the American Kennel and Sporting Field, by Arnold Burges. Sent on receipt of $4, by addressing Arnold Burges, Hillsdale, Mich., or Marsh & Co., 170 East Madison street, Chicago.—*Advertisement.*

Checkers.

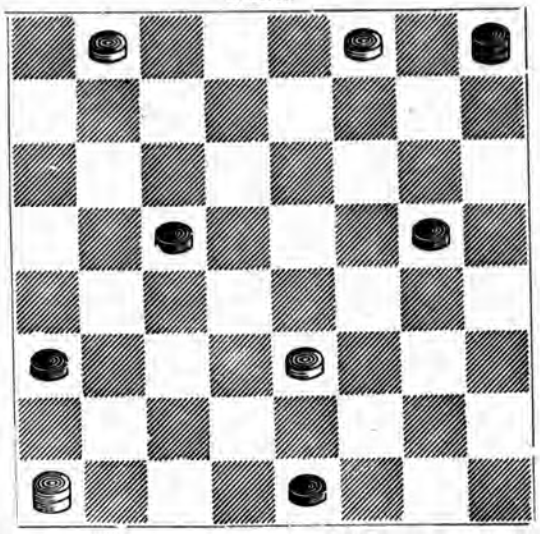
O. D. ORVIS, EDITOR.

We have all the standard checker books for sale at publishers prices Address DRAUGHT EDITOR CHICAGO FIELD. P.O. Box 215, Chicago.

PLAYERS' DIRECTORY.—Checker Club rooms, 186 Clark street Athenæum, 63 and 65 Washington street. Dr. Hatheway's, cor. Madison Street and Western Ave.

POSITION No. 81.—BY W. E. TRUAX, MOTLEY, MINN.

WHITE.



BLACK.

Black to play and win.

NOTE.—The above position occurs at the 46th move of Game No. 151 and is claimed to be a draw by Prof. Fitzpatrick.

SOLUTION TO POSITION No. 80.

30-25	28-10	21-32	31-27	32-23	26-22
21-30	7-14	7-10	17-22	22-25	
32-28	9-27	22-18 (1)	27-24	23-26	
30-23	3- 7	13-17	20-27	25-30	White wins.
		(1)			
31-27	27-24	32-23	23-26	26-30	White
10-14	20-27	14-17	17-21		wins.—ED.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

I. C. KIBBEE.—Problem received. 2. Solution O. K.

S. J. COYNE.—Your play on Game No. 151 appears below.

W. E. TRUAX.—Contributions received.

SAMUEL SIEGEL.—Thanks for games which shall grace our columns soon.

C. T. DAVIS.—Your problems shall have attention.

J. DEMPSTER, JR.—Will send all the numbers we have on hand.

E. J. WALSH.—Solution correct.

CHECKER INTELLIGENCE.

The Yates-Martins championship match has been arranged, and play will commence on Monday, May 7th, continuing from day to day until 50 games have been played, the stake having been fixed at $200.

The officers elected for the ensuing year in the Prairie City Draughts Club, at Terre Haute, Ind., are: S. R. Freeman, President; P. K. Mc Coskey, Vice-President; W. M. Purcell, Secretary; Harry Owens, Treasurer.

The largest draught library in the world is that of J. W. Remington Wilson, Esq., of Broomhead Hall, Bolsterstone, near Sheffield; the next is that of Mr. J. Hedley, of Leeds; and following suit are those of Mr. A. J. Dunlap, of New York, and Mr. J. D. Janvier, of Newcastle, Del., U. S. The library of the latter gentleman is in greatest repute among draught players, on account of containing manuscript arrangement of all book and newspaper play published since the creation since the creation of English draughts, of course.—*Magnet.*

Mr. Truax found time to stop off at St Paul, on his way home from Chicago, and with the leading players there made the following score:

Truax	2	Freeman	2	Total	4
Truax	3	Warner	1	Total	4
Truax	3	Temple	0	Total	3

The game of Glasgow, No. 151, played in St. Louis between Messrs. Hutzler and Fitzpatrick, has been reviewed, analyzed and criticised by Messrs. Truax, of Minnesota, Parrow, of Boston, and Hefter, of Chicago, and now Dr. S. J. Coyne, of this city sends us the following play on the game, showing his version of a black win.

11-15	20-11	10-17	18- 9	13-17 (2)	19-24
23-19	3- 7	21-14	5-14	8- 4	25-22
8-11	28-24	6- 9	31-27	17-21	24-19
22-17	7-16	14-10	14-18	4- 8	22-18
9-14	24-20	9-14	16-11	19-24	19-24
25-22	16-19	25-22	8-15	10- 7	12 16
11-16	29-25	5- 9	26-23	2-11	24-20
24-20	4- 8	20-16	18-25	8-15	16-19
16-23	22-18	9-13	27-11	29-25	20 24
27-11	14-23	22-18	25-29	15-19	19-23
7-16	17-14	1- 5 (1)	11- 8	21-28	24-27
					Drawn.
					Hutzler and Fitzpatrick.
		(1)			
19-24	12-19	8-12	13-17	1- 5	
18- 9	26-22	22-18	18-15	B. wins.	Dr. Coyne.
		(2)			
19-24	12-16	16-19	2-11	Black	
8- 4	4- 8	10- 7	8-15	wins.	Dr. Coyne.

GAME NO. 183.—"CROSS."

Collated and edited by J. D. Janvier, Newcastle, Del.

11-15	7-14	12-16	19-24	26-30	10-15
23-18	30-26* A	24-20	27-20	25-21	29-25
8-11	6-10 B	16-19	10-19	30-26	5- 9
27-23	(*a*)19-15 C	20-16	26-22	16-11	25-22
4- 8	10-19	2- 7	18-23	19-23	9-13
23-19	24-15	16-12	17-14	11- 4	8- 4
10-14	11-18	14-18	9-18	23-27	15-11
19-10	22-15	31-27	22-15	32-23	22-18
14-23	1- 6	7-10	23-26	26-10	6- 9(*b*)
26-19	28-24	21-17	20-16	4- 8	B. wins.
					Melvin Brown beat Spayth.

(*a*) Of course 24-20 draws here, but does 19-15 lose?
(*b*) Who can show where the draw comes in?

		A			
14-18	5- 9	14-23	10-17	7-11	27-24
22-15	22-15	27-18	18-14	15-10	6- 1
11-18	7-11	6-10	1- 6	6-15	24-15
31-27	25-22	28-24	19-15	19-10	14-10
3- 7	11-25	2- 7	17-22	26-31	15- 6
24-20	29-22	32-28	24-19	10- 6	1-10
9-14	9-13 (1)	13-17	22-26	31-27	
26-22	22-18	21-14	28-24	24-19	Drawn
					Kirkland.
		(1)			
6-10	27-18	2- 6	20-16	6- 9	
22-18	8-11	18-14	11-27	7- 2	
14-23	28-24	9-18	32- 7	Drawn, Kirkland.	
		B			
11-16	24-20	9-14	16-11	18-23	2- 6
19-15 (1)	9-13	20-16	26-31	10- 7	9-13
14-18 (2)	14-10	14-17	11- 4	3-10	6- 9
32-27 (3)	5- 9	25-21	31-26	11- 7	14-18
16-19	27-23 (5)	17-22	20-16	6- 9	8- 3
21-17 (4)	18-27	26-17	26-23	15- 6	18-22
2- 7	31-24	13-22	4- 8	1-10	21-17
17-14	11-18	24-20	23-18	7- 2	23-26
7-11	22-15	22-26	16-11	10-14	3- 7
					Drawn.

NOTE.—The above game will be continued in next issue.

Base Ball.

Base Ball Guides.

We received some time ago the "Official" book containing the League rules and constitution and the official averages of the season for each club and player. To those who want the League constitution and rules, with the "official" record, this book will be found the best in the market as it is clearly and well printed and generally typographically correct. Price ten cents, published by A. G. Spalding & Bro., 118 Randolph street, this city. We have abstained from noticing it before because of a desire to compare it with DeWitt's Guide, published by Robt. M. DeWitt, 33 Rose street, New York, which emanates as usual from the pen of Mr. Henry Chadwick, the base ball authority of New York. In the league book there has been no effort to give anything beyond the the compiled facts of the score sheets; but in DeWitt's guide there has been a more than usual effort at guidance. In addition to the usual diagram of the ball field, there are eight engravings; the first two illustrate the positions, good and bad, of batting; the second pair illustrate the fair and foul pitch; the fifth is a diagram of the strikers position and the sixth introduces us to the, till now unperceived, fact that fair fouls *are not abolished*, as we thought they were, and as we believe they were intended to be. Besides showing the fair foul the cut shows the now foul hit which used to be the fair foul. It is a curious, and doubtless unintentional loop-hole in the rule, that Mr. Chadwick ably illustrates; but we are of opinion that there will be very few such strokes made, from the fact that the home base is now entirely within the diamond. The seventh and eight diagrams illustrate left field and right field hitting and give captains of nines a wrinkle as to placing their nines to suit the peculiarities of certain batsmen, who like the "Terror of the West," Jim Devlin, are one hit men, and their name is legion. The letter press begins with an account of the rise and progress of the game, and is very interesting; whilst the hints on the playing of the game are useful till we arrive at "How to score a game." Here we fall away from grace. If the league system of scoring is a complicated affair, who is there but the author to unravel the "tangled skein" of Mr. Chadwick's scoring sheet, and the instructions for its use. Mr. Chadwick is quite right in demanding uniformity; but the uniformity of complication is by no means desirable, unless scorers are supplied with an extra pair of eyes to watch the flying ball whilst the primal pair are attending to the scoring. If we were compelled to select either system, we would prefer that of the league; but as we do not think that either is necessary, we prefer to keep a record of safe hits and of times to bat as sufficient to gauge the batting ability, and of plays and opportunities to play as sufficient to gauge the fielding ability. In the instructions to scorers, etc., the *sacrifice* hit is neglected in the designation of a *base hit;* none can be more worthy of credit than a scientific hit, which sends the ball away out into the field, to be caught doubtless but to give a man already on bases a chance to advance himself with safety towards the home plate.

As a general utility work to a young player "DeWitt's Base Ball Guide" is far ahead of the official book; to the statistician the league book is the most valuable, but as the price of each is only ten cents they are both within the reach of all. We cannot compliment Mr. Chadwick on the typography of portions at least of the work. Both books, however, lack greatly of being good guides; for surely the forty, more or less, professional clubs that are in the field to-day are not offsprings of impulse, suddenly gathered together. Had they no existence, no history—did they play no games? If our memory fails not, some of them existed and played good games too, yet they receive but a passing notice in DeWitt's list of "model games of 1876." Messieurs, the compilers of records and guides, why is this!

The Amateurs.

The annual convention of the amateur association was held in New York on March 21st.

Mr. J. G. H. Myers, the president, made an address to the convention, in which he appealed to the clubs represented to sustain the association and amateur playing. He stated that the association was entirely free from debt and had a membership of thirty-five clubs in good standing, and if a strict adherence to amateur rules was continued it would also be the most powerful association of its kind. The calling of the roll showed the following clubs represented: Confidence, New Rochelle; Flyaway, New York City; Jasper, Manhattan College; King Phillip, Rockland, Mass.; Mutual, Washington, D. C.; Nassau, Brooklyn; Nameless, Brooklyn; Hudson, South Brooklyn; Monticello, Jersey City; Rosehill, Fordham; New York, New York city.

The following clubs were admitted to membership: Yorkers, of Philadelphia; M. N. Nolon, of Albany; Harlem, of Harlem; Livingston, of Newark, and Hudson, of South Brooklyn. The St. Cloud club, of Orange, N. J., was objected to, and was referred to a committee. The committee on rules presented a number of unimportant amendments to the constitution and playing regulations, which were acted upon. The balloting for officers resulted in the following election: President, John G. H. Myers, New York; Vice President, T. L. Brookes, of Washington, D. C.; Secretary, James F. Tracey, of Manhattan College; Treasurer, M. J. Dillon, New Rochelle; Judge Advocate, J. C. Shea, of Jersey City.

It will be seen that the organization is almost entirely local and quite Eastern. It behooves our Northwestern amateurs to establish a similar association.

Base Ball Notes.

The Philadelphia *Republic* has the following interesting remarks concerning Addy: "It might be well to add here that Mr. Addy didn't have a fair count with the Chicago, although Capt. Spalding was friendly toward him. But a higher authority than Spalding laid Addy off the nine and put Bielaski in his place—Bielaski, whose batting shows him 30 per cent. weaker than Addy, and 5 per cent. weaker as a fielder. Finally, toward the end of the season, when the Browns were pushing the Whites, the interests of the club compelled Addy's substitution for Bielaski. Mr. Addy played in only 33 of the club's championship games, and all that time was playing against inside prejudices." No one has a higher opinion of Bob Addy's merits as a player than we have. But we fail to see upon what grounds our contemporary can sustain his statements. Can anyone imagine a business man like Mr. Hurlbut (for he undoubtedly is meant by higher authority) hiring a man at a round salary, and keeping him at considerable expense for the mere purpose of spiting him and belittling his abilities? The young gentleman who gets up the base ball matter for the *Republic* has allowed his enthusiasm to run away with his discretion. At the beginning of the season Addy was "off," and Bielaski was tried and upon showing his weakness, Addy was replaced, and coming out in fine form was retained at his place.

A gentleman writing from Louisville says: "It is a very easy matter to give you a list of our players, but not to say in what positions they will play, as that will have to be determined after we have practiced some little. The *Courier-Journal* has placed them as follows, and I give it to you for what it is worth and it may come pretty close: Devlin and Lafferty, p.; Snyder and Crowley, c.; Lapham, 1st b.; Gerhardt, 2d b.; Craver, s. s.; Hague, 3d b.; Hall, l. f.; Ryan, c. f.; Shaffer, r. f. Chapman will be manager. I am sorry to see that the CHICAGO FIELD has so poor an opinion of our team, and I only hope that before the season closes you may be called upon to acknowledge yourselves in error. Our wise—or otherwise—friend Meacham started the report that Craver was to captain our nine, but no one has yet been selected for that position."

The *Clipper* man says: "The plan of voting by proxy, adopted at the Pittsburg convention, is not conducive to the health of any association. No club should be represented except by its own delegate, and he should not be permitted to represent any other club. Three delegates in the convention represented nine clubs, and one man might have acted for a dozen. One person from Chicago was there to do all he could to mar the success of the convention. The question now is whether the Eastern clubs would not find it to their advantage to have an Association of their own in 1878." This is one way of admitting that the Phœnix which was to have arisen from the ashes of the wrathful fires of Eastern base ball writers has tured out an owl.

The team of the Crickets of Binghampton who have joined the league alliance is as follows: John Richmond, c; Nicholas Alcott, Jr., p; John J. McGuinness, 1st b; Robert S. Clack, 2d b; Charles M. Smith, 3d b; Jerry Turbady, s s; Edward Kennedy, l f; A. H. Richardson, c f; Joseph W. Roche, and George W. Latham. That Latham will not play with this club is quite certain if the Louisville club want him, no matter what contract he may previously have made with the Crickets before signing with the Louisvilles. This is the small fry of the league-alliance loaf. "What we want we will take before March 15th; what we don't want we will let you keep," is the *lex non licta* of the league managers.

The Dorgan matter has been definitely settled by Dorgan going to St. Louis, and Dick Higham being engaged by the Stars of Syracuse. The complete team of the Stars is as follows: Higham, catcher; McCormick, pitcher; McKinnon, first base; Farrell, second base; Carpenter, third base; Geer, short stop; Mansell, left field; Hotaling, center field and change catcher; Clinton, right field and change pitcher; Hall, substitute. The Syracuse people feel rather sore at having to give up their man, but will have to grin and bear it.

Our shears wandered longingly up and down the columns of the Philadelphia *Item* in search of a fresh or spicy note to incorporate into our *olla podrida*, but failed to find aught worthy of its metal. Must we write up "Ichabod" over the gates of our contemporary which erst opened to reveal to us rich feasts for our revelry? Has the decline and the fall of the Athletic club so thrown off his balance the base ball man of the *Item* that he can no more cater to the wants of his yearning admirers?

The Indianapolis club have been playing very successfully through the South. At Dallas, Texas, they beat the home club by 50 to 0; at Galveston, Texas, they won by 59 to 0; at New Orleans, La., they beat the once very strong Robert E. Lee club by 13 to 0 and 8 to 0. At Memphis, on the 17th, they were pulled up with a round turn however, being beaten 8 to 7 by the Red Stockings of that city.

Lynn proposes this year to shake off entirely, if possible, the influences of the pool room, and to manage its new nine upon honorable principles. To this end, everything will be done which can in any way elevate the standard of the game. The management of the Live Oaks has endeavored to select a nine which the community will respect, and will require the players to respect themselves.

The following players have signed for the season with the Eckfords of Memphis, Tenn: C. Pearsall, c; M. Felt, p; P. Meath, s s; John Calbert, 1st b and ch c; John Moran, 2d b and ch p; W. Toomey, 3d b and captain; T. Meath, l f; T. Ford, c f; M. March, r f; J. Devoto and J. Meath, subs. Address E. Levy, 69 Beal street, Memphis, Tenn.

The "opening game" of the season on the Boston grounds, Fast Day, will be unusually attractive this year, as it is proposed to have Bond and Brown play pitcher and catcher for one side and the White brothers for the other. It will furnish an excellent opportunity to compare the style of the pitchers and catchers.

The Hartford Club of Brooklyn is the title under which the League club from Hartford will play in Brooklyn this season. The idea is sound, as an unsavory odor pervades the memory of the Atlantics of Brooklyn, which it would not be well to stir up by a resuscitation of the name.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* says: "We believe that this will finally be the regular nine, as nearly as may now be judged: Matthews, p; Hicks, c; Jones, 1st b; Higham, 2d b and change catcher; Booth, s s; Foley, 3d b; Hallinan, l f; Pike, c f; Addy, r f; Gould and Kessler, subs."

The Brown Stockings made a very good showing against a strong picked nine on March 17th. The game was won by 17 to 1 the "Chicago" being saved by a wild pitch from Nichols. The whole force is now together and in working order.

The Milwaukee Club has, as a member of the League Alliance, sent notices of the engagement of the following players to the League Secretary. J. H. Lawler, Everett Mills, John C. Carbine, Hugh McDonald, F. H. Andrus.

The Chicago management has nominated for umpires B. Burtis, F. Cone, J. Stanbough, C. Bradbury and J. Bostwick. Three of the five will be selected to umpire all League games in Chicago this season.

Joe Miller, who had been engaged by the Indianapolis Club and released, has been engaged by the Red Caps of St. Paul. He is a good man and showed rare form with the deceased Westerns of Keokuk.

The Tecumseh Club, of London, Canada, may be said to be definitely settled; they have released Hunter, and engaged a local player by the name of Southam with a high reputation.

The question of the support of a nine in Rochester the coming season seems to be finally settled. The Flower City is waking up. The nine is all engaged, but one.

Joe Start is steadily recovering from his dangerous illness and will be able to take the field with his fellows of the Hartford team.

A brother of Bond, the great curve pitcher is said to be engaged for Manchester, N. H., and is said to show promise of good form.

The St. Louis Browns are engaged to play at Memphis on the 10th, 11th and 12th of April.

The Lowells, of Lowell, Mass., have joined the League-Alliance.

Rifle.

Rifle at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, March 16th, 1877.

EDITOR CHICAGO FIELD:—Enclosed find score made by our club this day in the third contest for the Sharp's trophy. Any marksman to win must head the tally at each distance, and Col. Glynn nearly succeeded on this occasion, leading at 900 and 1000 yards. Mr. John Arms was not himself at all. Glynn's score at 900 yards was very fine. The riflemen, owing to a strong wind down the range, were not up to the usual standard in their scores. Wind, from 5 to 7 o'clock blowing strong down the range. Light, good. Thermometer, seventy-six degrees:

Col. John Glynn, Jr.—800 yds:	2 5 3 5 4 5 5 5 5 5 3 4 5 5—66.
900 yds:	5 4 4 5 5 5 5 4 5 4 5 5 5 5 5—71.
1000 yds:	0 4 5 5 5 5 4 5 4 5 5 4 5 5 3—64.—201.
John K. Renaud—800 yds	2 5 5 5 3 5 4 5 5 5 3 5 5 3 4—65.
900 yds	5 2 4 5 4 4 4 4 5 2 5 5 4 5 5—63.
1000 yds	4 5 4 2 4 5 4 5 5 5 4 5 3 4 3—62.—190.
Wm. Arms—800 yds	3 5 5 5 5 5 4 5 3 5 4 5 5 5 5—69.
900 yds	5 3 5 4 5 4 3 5 5 0 5 5 5 4 5—63.
1000 yds	3 5 3 2 3 5 4 3 4 4 5 5 3 5 3—57.—189.
James Buckley—800 yds	4 5 4 4 5 4 4 5 3 4 5 5 3 5 5—65.
900 yds	5 4 3 2 5 2 4 3 5 0 5 5 3 4 4—54.
1000 yds	5 2 3 5 3 3 5 2 5 5 4 5 3 3 5—58.—177.
R. G. Eyrich—800 yds	0 3 4 5 4 3 4 4 5 5 5 4 4 4 5—59.
900 yds.	4 5 5 5 3 4 3 3 5 5 2 5 5 3 4—61.
1000 yds	0 5 4 5 3 5 4 3 5 5 3 0 3 3 0—48.—168.
John Arms—800 yds	2 3 5 2 2 5 2 4 2 2 5 5 5 0 5—49.
900 yds	0 0 2 4 5 0 4—withdrew.

Yours, R.

IRISH-AMERICAN MATCH.—We have received a copy of the circular issued by the Amateur Rifle Club of New York to the rifle clubs of this country. It is given below for the benefit of riflemen who may not otherwise see it. It is as follows:

AMATEUR RIFLE CLUB, P. O. BOX 2,875,
NEW YORK, March 1, 1877

To the Secretary of.....

Dear Sir:—An invitation has been received by this club from the riflemen of Ireland to the riflemen of America, to shoot a match in Ireland in June next, under similar conditions to those governing the Irish-American matches of 1875-76.

Will your.....send one or more men to represent America in this contest? Each man selected as one of the team will be required to bear his own expenses. It is expected his club will provide for him to the extent of $500, gold.

Please lay this matter before your.....and communicate its answer before the first of April next, as it is necessary that this club should know by that time whether a representative team can be got together or not.

The Amateur Rifle Club earnestly desires the active co-operation of the rifle clubs of America in this matter.

By order of the Executive Committee,

JOSEPH HOLLAND, *Secretary.* — C. B. MITCHELL, G. S. SCHERMERHORN, JR., E. H. SANFORD, } *Com.*

As this did not reach us till March 15th, we have been unable to give it sooner to our readers.—ED.

THE RIFLE IN ROCHESTER.—Rochester, N. Y., March 19, 1877.—*Editor Chicago Field:*—We are now enjoying a slight chill in our weather. Last week was quite balmy and Spring like; just the weather to bring things out. The latest out was a team of four from among the leading ones of the Amatuer Rifle Club of this city. They got out on the 16th inst. and met on the Edmund Farm in West Brighton. It was the first of the *regular weekly* practice days. The day was squally with a very uncertain light and the fact that the shootists were from 2:30 until 5:30 letting off the few shots, only goes to prove it. The distance was 900 yds with possible 75—resulting as per the following score:

Yates	5 5 4 4 5 3 5 5 4 5 5 4 4 3 5—66
Rider	5 5 3 5 3 5 0 2 5 5 3 5 5 3 4—58
Hart	2 0 3 4 3 gun leaded —12
Servis	3 4 5 5 4 too dark to finish —21

Yours truly, GENESEE.

Rifle Notes.

A rifle match is said to have been proposed, Brooklyn against the United States, and a challenge from the marksmen of the City of Churches to have been accepted. The teams named are as follows: Brooklyn—Rathbone, Dakin, Allen, Weber, Jewell, Blydenburg; United States—Gildersleeve, Bodine, Coleman, Sanford, Bruce, Fulton.

The American Rod and Rifle Association held their annual meeting and elected officers on March 12th. The officers are as follows: President, George H. Creed; Vice President, John Fleming; Treasurer, Chas. H. Stewart; Secretary, Samuel S. Aymar; Executive Committee, John H. Sutphin, John M. Crane, Theodore Rogers, William S. Coggswell, James P. Darcy, Albert J. Watkinson and William S. Elmendorf. Their first match this season will take place in April.

Trap Shooting.—Too Late for Classification.

Wonderful Shooting at the Trap.

The feat attempted by Capt. A. H. Bogardus on the evening of March 17th at Gilmore's Garden, New York, of breaking one thousand glass balls inside of two hours and forty minutes was a pronounced success, the wonderful skill of the Captain being amply demonstrated by his winning the match with 57 minutes and 10 seconds to spare, and the actual time consumed was one hour and forty two minutes and fifty seconds; an unparalled feat in the annals of trap shooting. The balls were sprung from traps 18 yards distant. In addition to whatever consideration the match was shot for, we are pleased to note that the champion won a $500 bet made with a prominent New Yorker on the result. Among the 1,500 persons assembled, were a number of prominent shots of the country. At the Fourth avenue side of the enclosure a wooden planking covered with white muslin was built up, which received the shot. Four traps were placed and only two used at a time, these being pulled so that the balls were sent into the air in rapid succession. Mr. S. H. Turrell, of Chicago, served as referee. The Captain used one gun, by Scott, of London, two sets of barrels, and cartridges of three and a half drachms of Dittmar's powder and one quarter ounce shot. He missed the first two, and then "getting well on" the balls, began to smash them right and left with such rapidity that the audience was astonished. In the first hundred, occupying ten minutes, he broke 71; in the second hundred, consuming 9 minutes, 81; in the third hundred, also 9 minutes, 91; in the fourth hundred, 9 minutes, 92, and in the fifth hundred, requiring 8m 50s, 91. Thus he had shot at 500 balls and broken 426 in 45m 50s.

During a portion of his shooting up to this time he had been timed in order to note his "best points." In one minute he broke 14 balls; in two minutes 24 balls, and in 2m. 15s. 26 fell smashed into pieces. A rest of eighteen minutes was then taken, during which the broken glass was removed.

In the sixth hundred Bogardus missed 12, then, rapidly improving, he broke 94 out of the seventh. In the eighth hundred he broke 92, in the ninth 95, and in the tenth hundred 94. This gave the shooter 889 broken out of the thousand. He had been 1h. 28m. 50s. at work, and ample margin was left to break the additional 111, happen what might. This required 136 balls to perform, the number of the missed being increased, owing to the necessity of using poor powder at this stage of the shoot. His 1,136th and final shot bing announced before made, there was great cheering. Miles L. Johnson, of New Jersey, attended to the heated barrels, which were changed twenty-one times. The following is the score:

	Broke.	*Missed.*
First hundred	71	29
Second hundred	81	19
Third hundred	91	9
Fourth hundred	92	8
Fifth hundred	91	9
Sixth hundred	88	12
Seventh hundred	94	6
Eighth hundred	92	8
Ninth hundred	95	5
Tenth hundred	94	6
Eleventh hundred and thirty-six	111	25
Total	1,000	136

	H.	*M.*	*S.*
Time of first 500	0	45	40
Time of second 500	0	43	00
Time of 136	0	14	00
Total	1	42	50
Proposed Time	2	40	00
To spare	0	57	10

Shooting at Indianapolis, Ind.

The first day of the sweepstakes shooting at the Exposition grounds was not marked by a very large attendance. The sport, however, was enjoyed. The weather, wich was unfavorable, detracted from the attendance.

The first match was for five birds, single rises, at 21 yards, and there were 16 entries. The prizes were $24 for the first, $14 to second and $9 to third. The score was as follows:

Charles Henry	11110—4	N. Priest	11111—5
O. H. Porter	01111—4	C. Levett	11001—3
J. McB. Shepherd	10110—3	F. Ayres	11111—5
F. S. Carr	11111—5	D. Kepple	11111—5
D. Lay	11110—4	J. C. Dunn	11110—4
J. S. Davis	11111—5	A. W. Murray	11011—4
W. Dooley	11111—5	G. W. Murray	10111—4
S. T. Beck	01001—2		

Messrs. Carr, Dooley, Davis, Priest, Ayres and Kepple having tied for the first prize, the tie was shot off and won by Kepple.

Messrs. Carr, Davis, Porter and Priest having tied for the second prize, the tie was shot off. G. W. Murray and O. H. Porter got three birds each, so they divided the money.

Levett and Shepherd tied for the third prize, and in shooting off the tie, Levett won.

In the afternoon the shooting was resumed. The first sweep was at five birds, single rises, 21 yards.

Schaal	11111—5	Levett	00011—2
Henry	11111—5	Britton	11111—5
Carr	10111—3	Porter	01111—4
Gregory	00100—1	Priest	10111—4
Davis	01111—4	Ayers	01001—2
Dye	01110—3	Kepple	11111—5

In shooting off the tie for the first prize Schaal won. The second money was taken by Carr and the third by Dye. The first money was $40, second $18, and the third $12.

Another match was then gotten up, for which there were seven entries at $3 entrance. The following is the score; 3 birds, single rise, 31 yards:

Schaal	111—3	Murray	100 2
Henry	011—2	Gregory	000—0
Carr	100—1	Levett	010—1
Davis	111—3		

Schaal and Davis divided first money, and second money was taken by Henry.

MOLINE, Ill., March 19, 1877.—EDITOR CHICAGO FIELD.—We had a little friendly shoot here last Saturday of which you will find the score below.

The shooting was at 10 birds each, 26 yards rise, 80 yards boundary.

Harry A. Steward	11111 11110—9	Wm. H. Robinson	10110 11100—6
Charles Ainsworth	10011 01101—6		

Second match at 6 double rises, 18 yards rise, 100 yards boundry.

Harry A. Steward	11 10 11 10—6	Wm. H. Robinson	10 10 10 10—4
Charles Ainsworth	10 00 11 10—4		

Harry A. Steward shoots a 13 pound double barrel gun. M.

Athletics.

SKATING EXTRAORDINARY.—On March 16th, John Ennis started out at 9:55 P. M. to skate 200 miles in twenty-four hours The place chosen was the admirable sheet of ice in the Exposition rink in this city. He made splendid time for 50 miles, and his prospects looked rosy indeed. But during the small hours when the gas was burning low and a dim light that did not make objects very clear, prevailed, he mistook the shadow of one of the forms marking out the course for the substance, and ran into the substance whilst trying to avoid the shadow, at the rate of ten miles an hour. This caused him to lose over an hour and brought him again on the track stiff and discouraged. In the longer hours he warmed up considerably and completed his 100 miles in 13h 10m, doing the hundredth mile in 4:40. But he never could catch up the start the scythe bearer got on him during his stoppage, so that finding continuance useless, he retired after completing 150 miles in 18h 53m; a very creditable performance.

A CHALLENGE.—John Ennis offers to back himself for from $100 to $500, to skate 200 miles in 24 hours, and will skate any man for 24 hours for the same amount. The match to be made at once to take advantage of the present hard ice in the Exposition building in this city. A forfeit at this office will be at once covered.

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TO EXCHANGE.—I will exchange a dark liver SETTER, with white toes and throat, by Ed. Halsey's Nimrod out of my imported bitch Josephine, a good worker in the field, for a 10 or 12 bore breech-loading shot gun. Address, CHAS. E. TOPPING, West Hampton, Long Island. 6-13-tf

TO EXCHANGE.—I will exchange a good and very handsome hound—one of the handsomest hounds in the country—black, white and tan, two years old; for a setter pup (field trial) or red Irish, with good pedigree; or for a breech-loading rifle. Address CHAS. I. ENGEL, Pewaukee, Wisconsin. 7-2-tf

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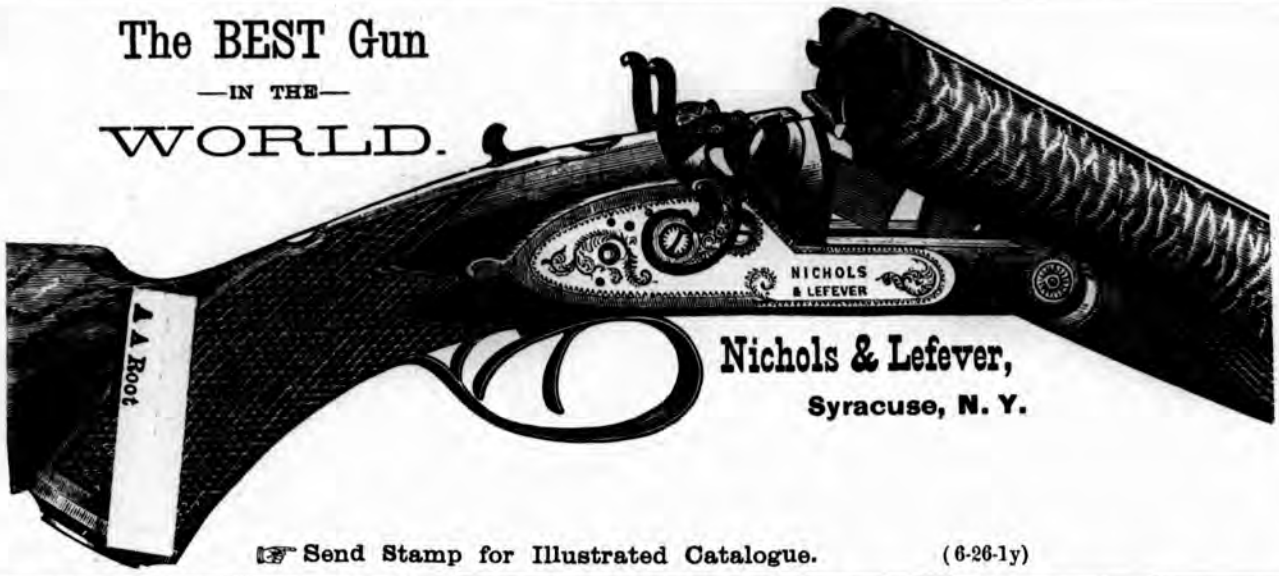

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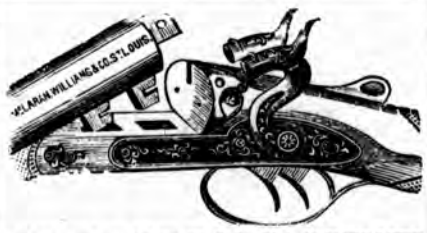

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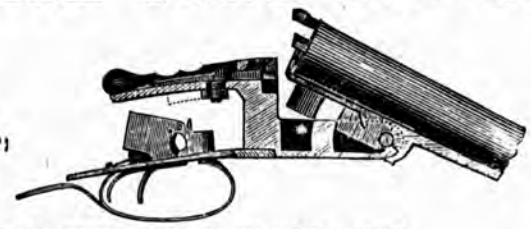

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